

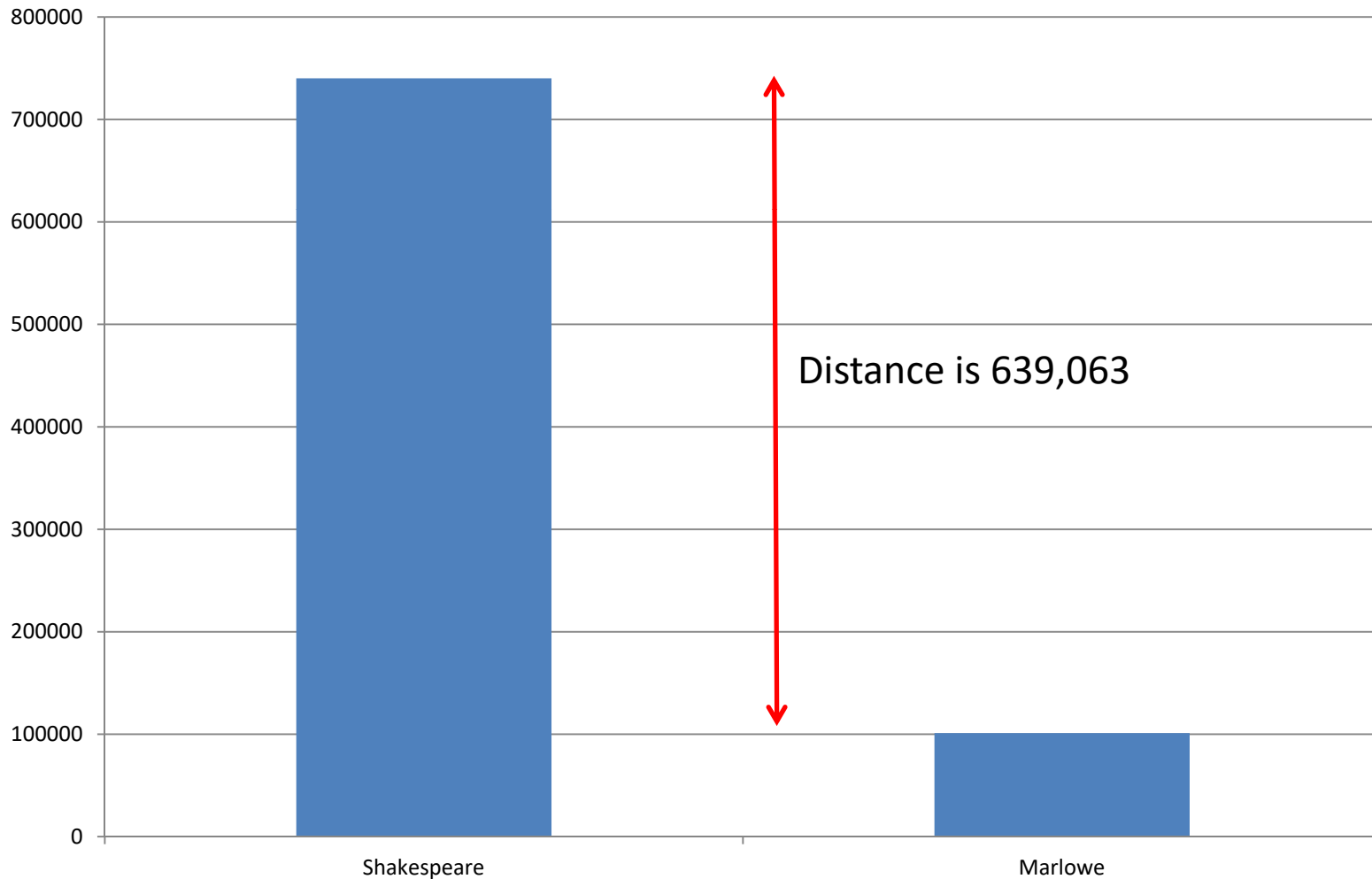
Distance is the absolute of subtraction:

$$| 4 - 7 | = 3 \quad \text{and also} \quad | 7 - 4 | = 3$$

"What is the distance between the number of words in Shakespeare's dramatic canon and the number of words in Christopher Marlowe's dramatic canon?"

Shakespeare = 740,209

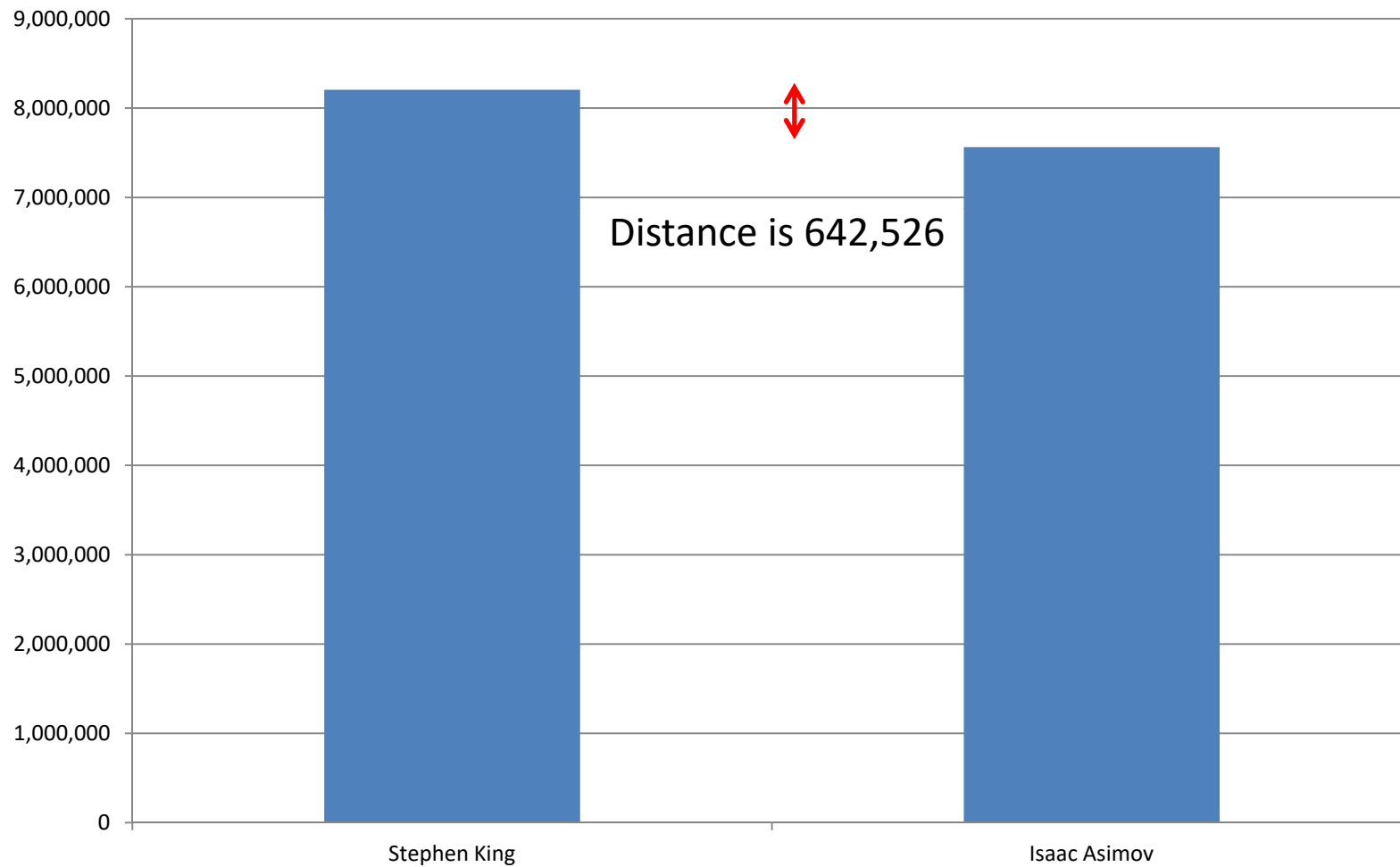
Marlowe = 101,146

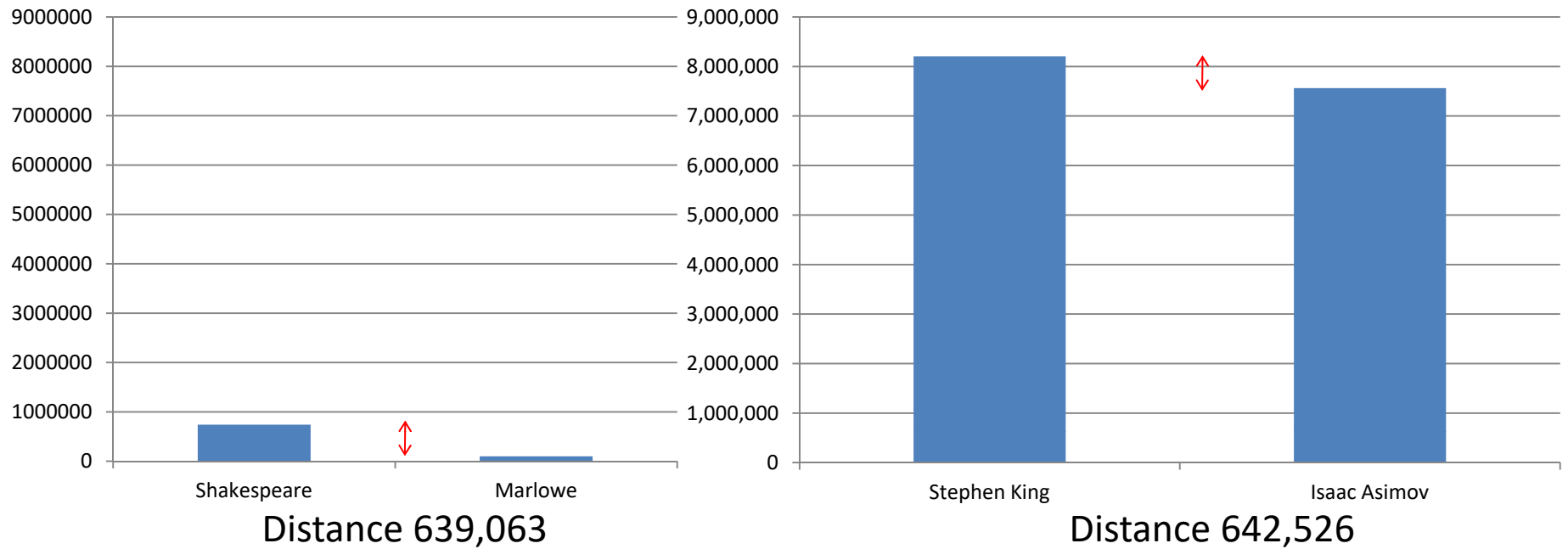


"What is the distance between the number of words in Stephen King's canon and the number of words in Isaac Asimov's canon?"

King = 8,205,051

Asimov = 7,562,525





Shakespeare : Marlowe

King : Asimov



÷ (division)

NOT

- (subtraction)

÷

NOT

-

$$740,209 \div 101,146 = 7.32$$

$$8,205,051 \div 7,562,525 = 1.08$$

George Chapman 12

All Fools
 The Blind Beggar of
 Alexandria
 Bussy D'Ambois
 The Tragedy of Charles Duke
 of Byron
 Caesar and Pompey
 Sir Giles Goosecap
 The Gentleman Usher
 A Humorous Day's Mirth
 May-Day
 Monsieur D'Olive
 The Revenge of Bussy
 D'Ambois
 The Widow's Tears

John Fletcher 15

Bonduca
 Monsieur Thomas
 Rule a Wife and Have a Wife
 The Chances
 The Faithful Shepherdess
 The Humorous Lieutenant
 The Island Princess
 The Loyal Subject
 The Mad Lover
 The Pilgrim
 The Wild Goose Chase.txt
 The Woman's Prize
 Valentinian

Women Pleased
 A Wife for a Month

Robert Greene 4

Alphonsus, King of Aragon
 Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay
 Orlando Furioso
 James IV

Ben Jonson 16

The Alchemist
 Bartholomew Fair
 Catiline's Conspiracy
 Cynthia's Revels
 The Devil is an Ass
 Every Man In his Humour
 Every Man Out of his Humour
 Epicoene
 The Magnetic Lady
 The New Inn
 Poetaster
 Sejanus's Fall
 The Sad Shepherd
 The Staple of News
 The Tale of a Tub
 Volpone

Christopher Marlowe 6

1 Tamburlaine
 2 Tamburlaine
 Edward II

Doctor Faustus
 The Jew of Malta
 The Massacre at Paris

Thomas Middleton 16

The Second Maiden's Tragedy
 A Chaste Maid in Cheapside
 A Game at Chess
 Hengist King of Kent
 More Dissemblers Besides
 Women
 Michaelmas Term
 A Mad World My Masters
 No Wit No Help Like a
 Woman's
 The Phoenix
 The Puritan
 The Revenger's Tragedy
 A Trick to Catch the Old One
 Women Beware Women
 The Widow
 The Witch
 Your Five Gallants

Peele 5

The Battle of Alcazar
 The Love of King David and
 Fair Bethsabe
 Edward I
 The Old Wives Tale
 The Arraignment of Paris

Shakespeare 27

1 Henry IV
 2 Henry IV
 Much Ado About Nothing
 Antony and Cleopatra
 All's Well that Ends Well
 As You Like It
 Coriolanus
 Cymbeline
 The Comedy of Errors
 Henry V
 Hamlet
 Julius Caesar
 Love's Labour's Lost
 King Lear
 A Midsummer Night's Dream
 The Merchant of Venice
 Othello
 Richard II
 Richard III
 Romeo and Juliet
 The Taming of the Shrew
 The Two Gentlemen of
 Verona
 The Tempest
 Twelfth Night
 Troilus and Cressida
 The Merry Wives of Windsor
 The Winter's Tale

$$\text{variety of language} = \frac{\text{number of word types}}{\text{number of word tokens}}$$

	types	tokens	types/tokens	tokens/types
George Chapman	17722	237604	0.075	13.41
John Fletcher	16700	339744	0.049	20.34
Robert Greene	8187	66967	0.122	8.18
Ben Jonson	26680	441301	0.06	16.54
Christopher Marlowe	10663	101506	0.105	9.52
Thomas Middleton	22025	332972	0.066	15.12
George Peele	9262	70662	0.131	7.63
Shakespeare	30216	638302	0.047	21.12

$$\text{variety of language} = \frac{\text{number of word types}}{\text{number of word tokens}}$$

	types	tokens	types/tokens	tokens/types
George Chapman	17722	237604	0.075	13.41
John Fletcher	16700	339744	0.049	20.34
Robert Greene	8187	66967	0.122	8.18
Ben Jonson	26680	441301	0.06	16.54
Christopher Marlowe	10663	101506	0.105	9.52
Thomas Middleton	22025	332972	0.066	15.12
George Peele	9262	70662	0.131	7.63
Shakespeare	30216	638302	0.047	21.12

$$\text{variety of language} = \frac{\text{number of word types}}{\text{number of word tokens}}$$




	types	tokens	types/tokens	tokens/types
George Chapman	17722	237604	0.075	13.41
John Fletcher	16700	339744	0.049	20.34
Robert Greene	8187	66967	0.122	8.18
Ben Jonson	26680	441301	0.06	16.54
Christopher Marlowe	10663	101506	0.105	9.52
Thomas Middleton	22025	332972	0.066	15.12
George Peele	9262	70662	0.131	7.63
Shakespeare	30216	638302	0.047	21.12

Chapman 12
Marlowe 6

Fletcher 15
Middleton 16

Greene 4
Peele 5

Jonson 16
Shakespeare 27




	types	tokens	types/tokens	tokens/types
George Chapman	17722	237604	0.075	13.41
John Fletcher	16700	339744	0.049	20.34 
Robert Greene	8187	66967	0.122	8.18
Ben Jonson	26680	441301	0.06	16.54 
Christopher Marlowe	10663	101506	0.105	9.52
Thomas Middleton	22025	332972	0.066	15.12
George Peele	9262	70662	0.131	7.63
Shakespeare	30216	638302	0.047	21.12 

Chapman 12
Marlowe 6

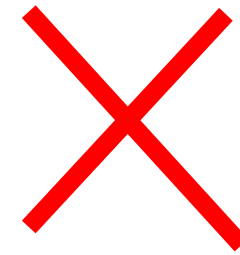
Fletcher 15
Middleton 16

Greene 4
Peele 5

Jonson 16
Shakespeare 27

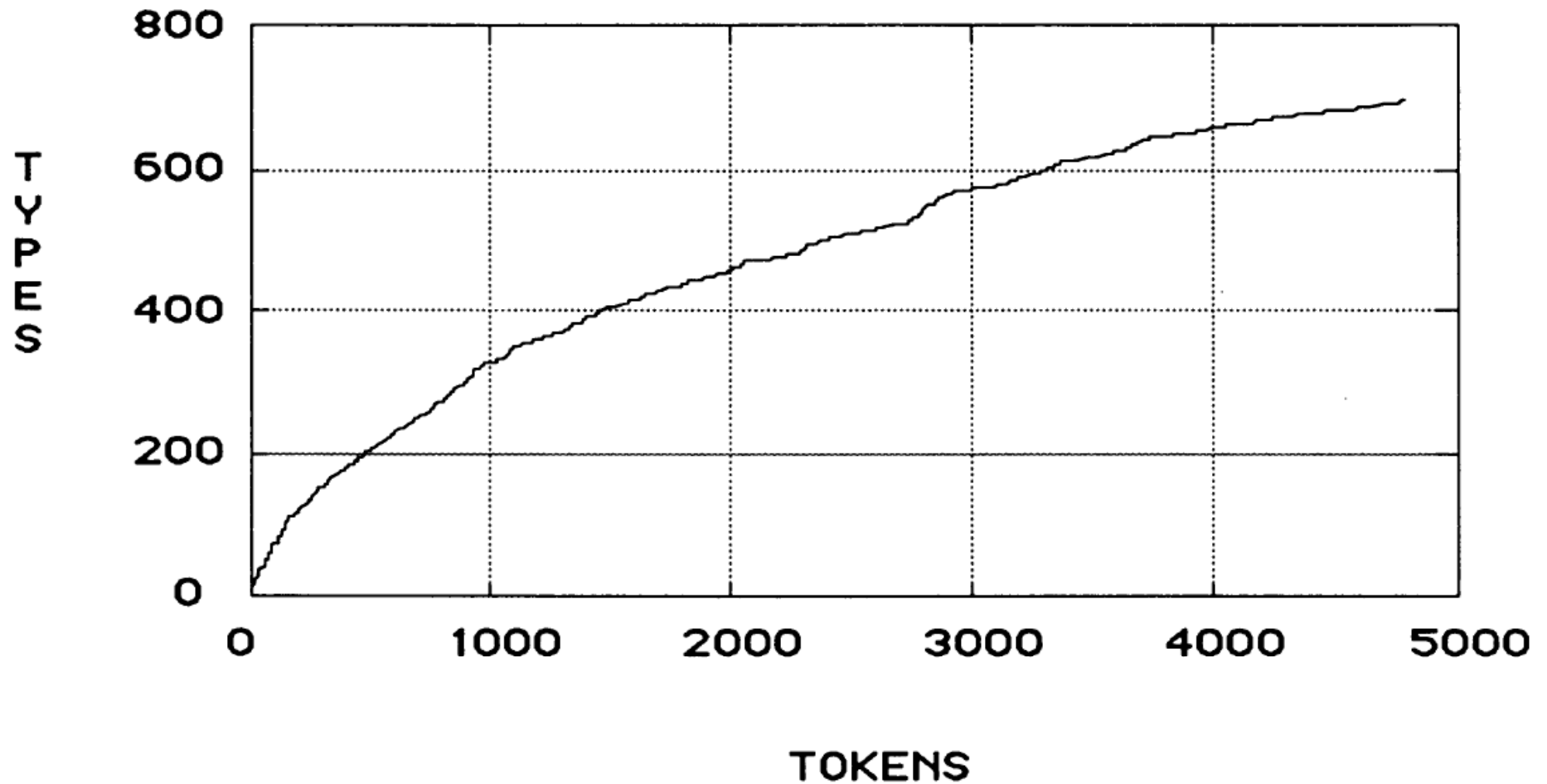
	types	tokens	types/tokens	tokens/types
George Chapman	17722	237604	0.075	13.41
John Fletcher	16700	339744	0.049	20.34
Robert Greene	8187	66967	0.122	8.18 
Ben Jonson	26680	441301	0.06	16.54
Christopher Marlowe	10663	101506	0.105	9.52 
Thomas Middleton	22025	332972	0.066	15.12
George Peele	9262	70662	0.131	7.63 
Shakespeare	30216	638302	0.047	21.12

$$\text{variety of language} = \frac{\text{number of word types}}{\text{number of word tokens}}$$



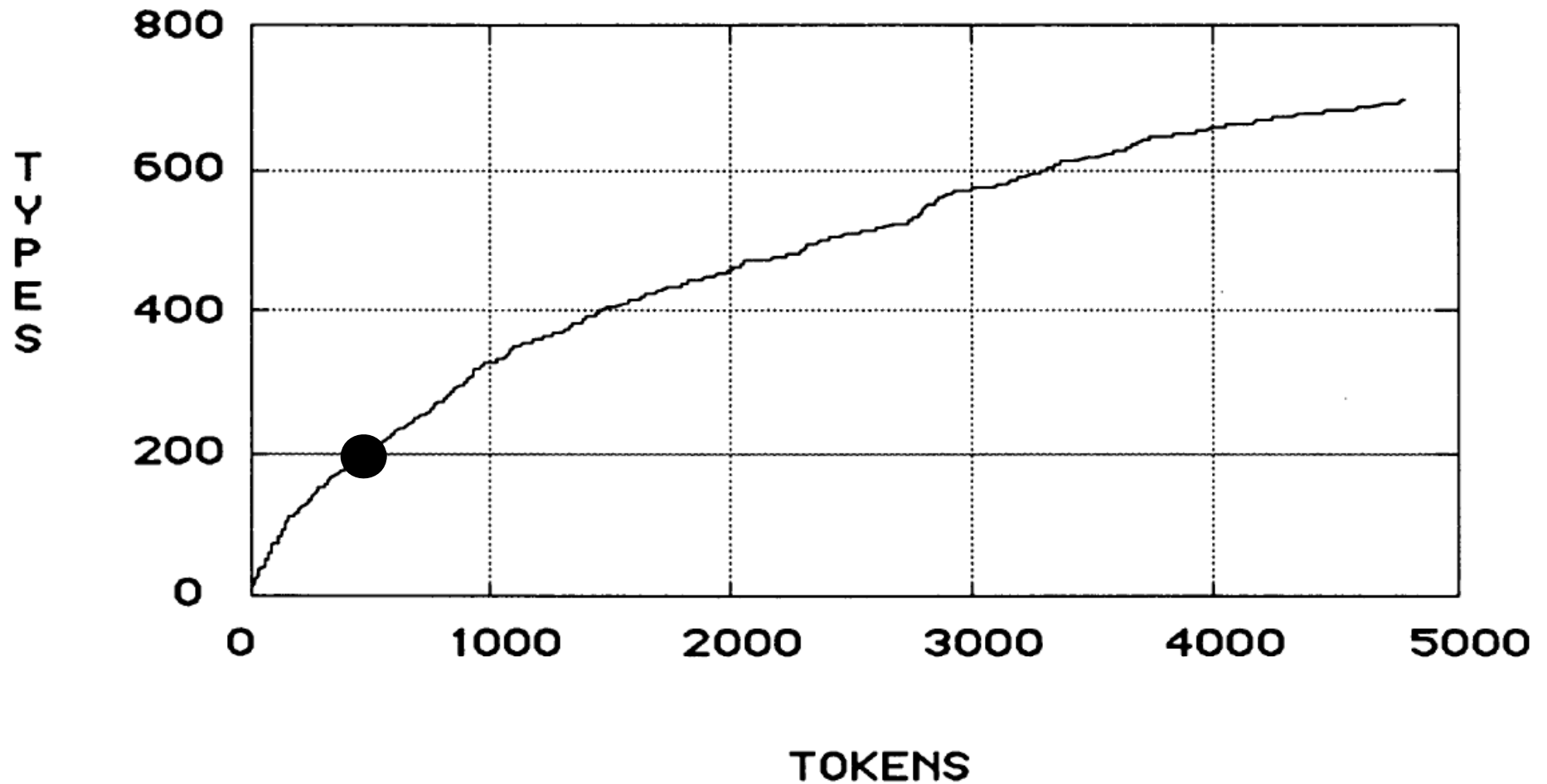
	types	tokens	types/tokens	tokens/types
George Chapman	17722	237604	0.075	13.41
John Fletcher	16700	339744	0.049	20.34
Robert Greene	8187	66967	0.122	8.18
Ben Jonson	26680	441301	0.06	16.54
Christopher Marlowe	10663	101506	0.105	9.52
Thomas Middleton	22025	332972	0.066	15.12
George Peele	9262	70662	0.131	7.63
Shakespeare	30216	638302	0.047	21.12

Fig. 2. Plot of Types Versus Tokens for “Macbeth” in Basic English



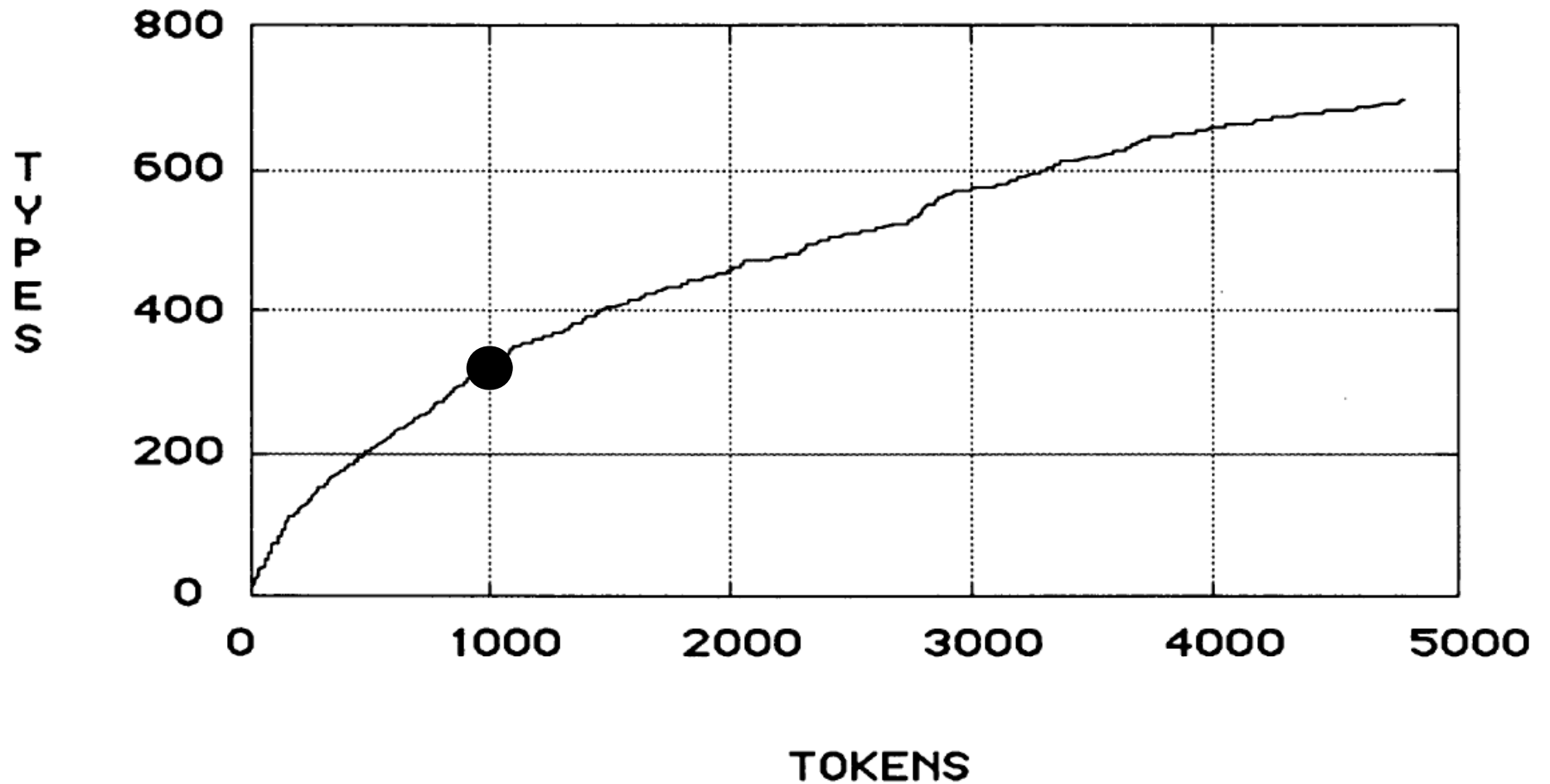
From Gilbert Youmans "Measuring lexical style and competence: The type-token vocabulary curve" *Style* 24 (1990): 584-599 (p. 588)

Fig. 2. Plot of Types Versus Tokens for “Macbeth” in Basic English



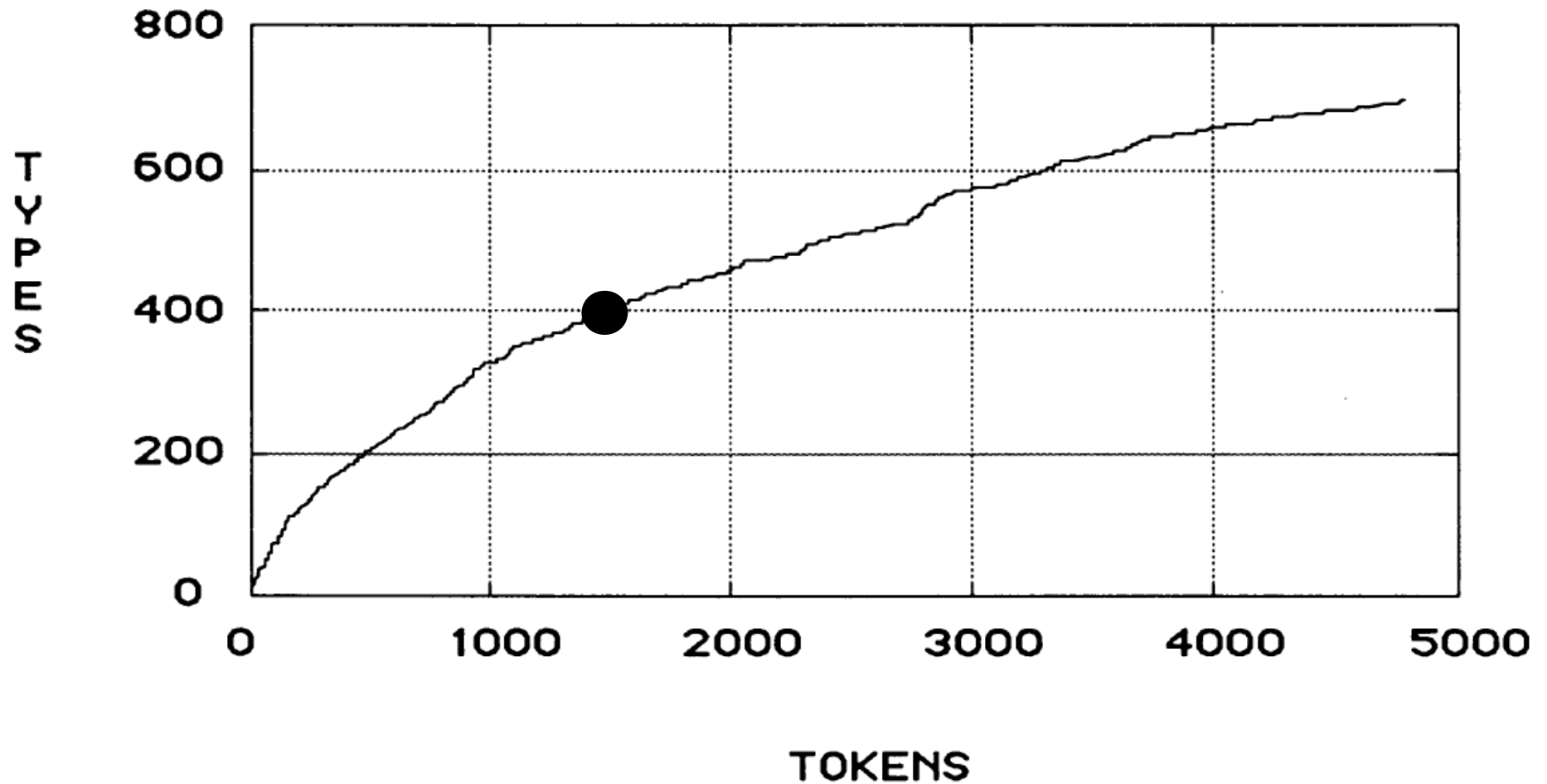
From Gilbert Youmans "Measuring lexical style and competence: The type-token vocabulary curve" *Style* 24 (1990): 584-599 (p. 588)

Fig. 2. Plot of Types Versus Tokens for “Macbeth” in Basic English



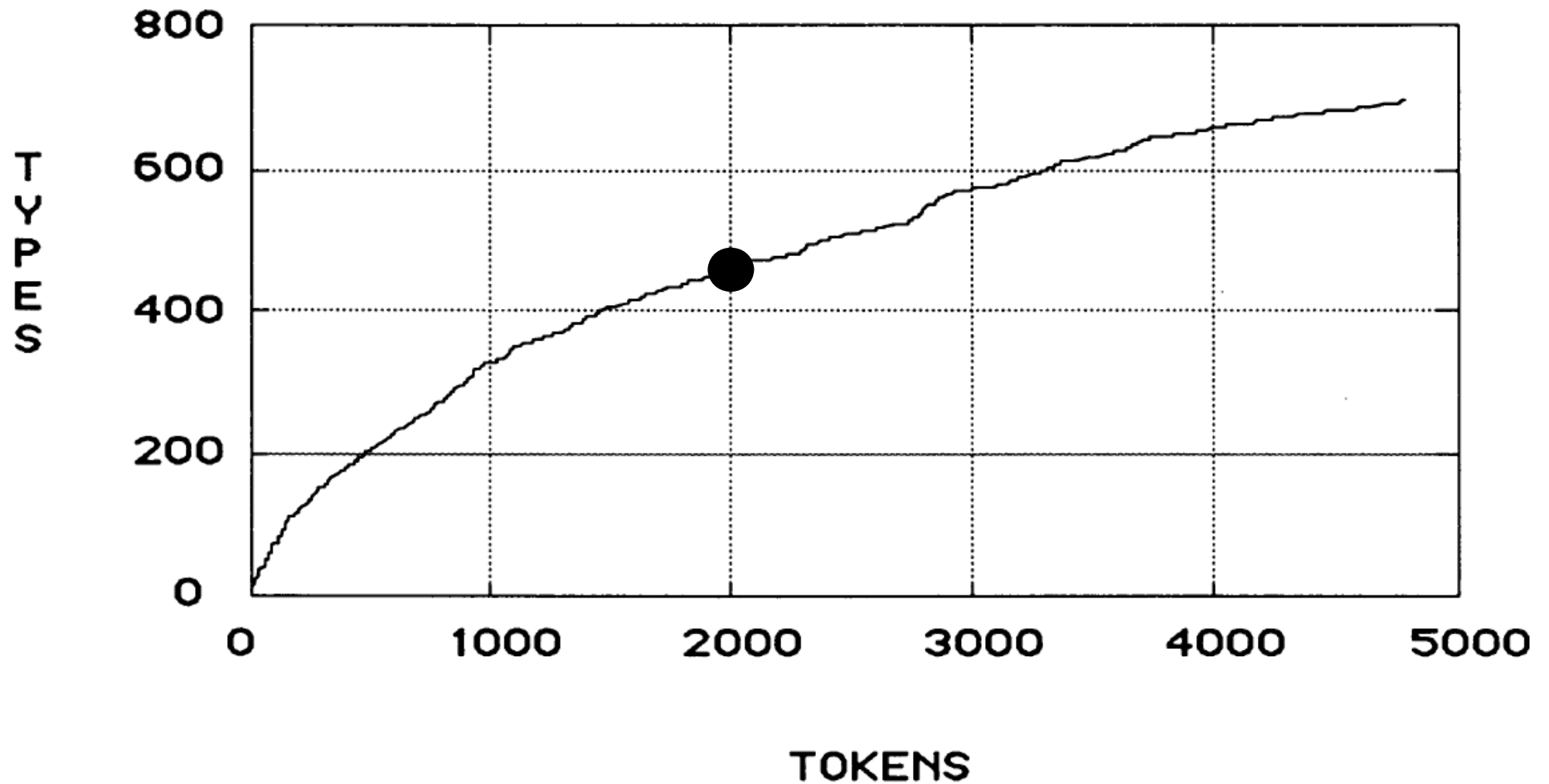
From Gilbert Youmans "Measuring lexical style and competence: The type-token vocabulary curve" *Style* 24 (1990): 584-599 (p. 588)

Fig. 2. Plot of Types Versus Tokens for “Macbeth” in Basic English



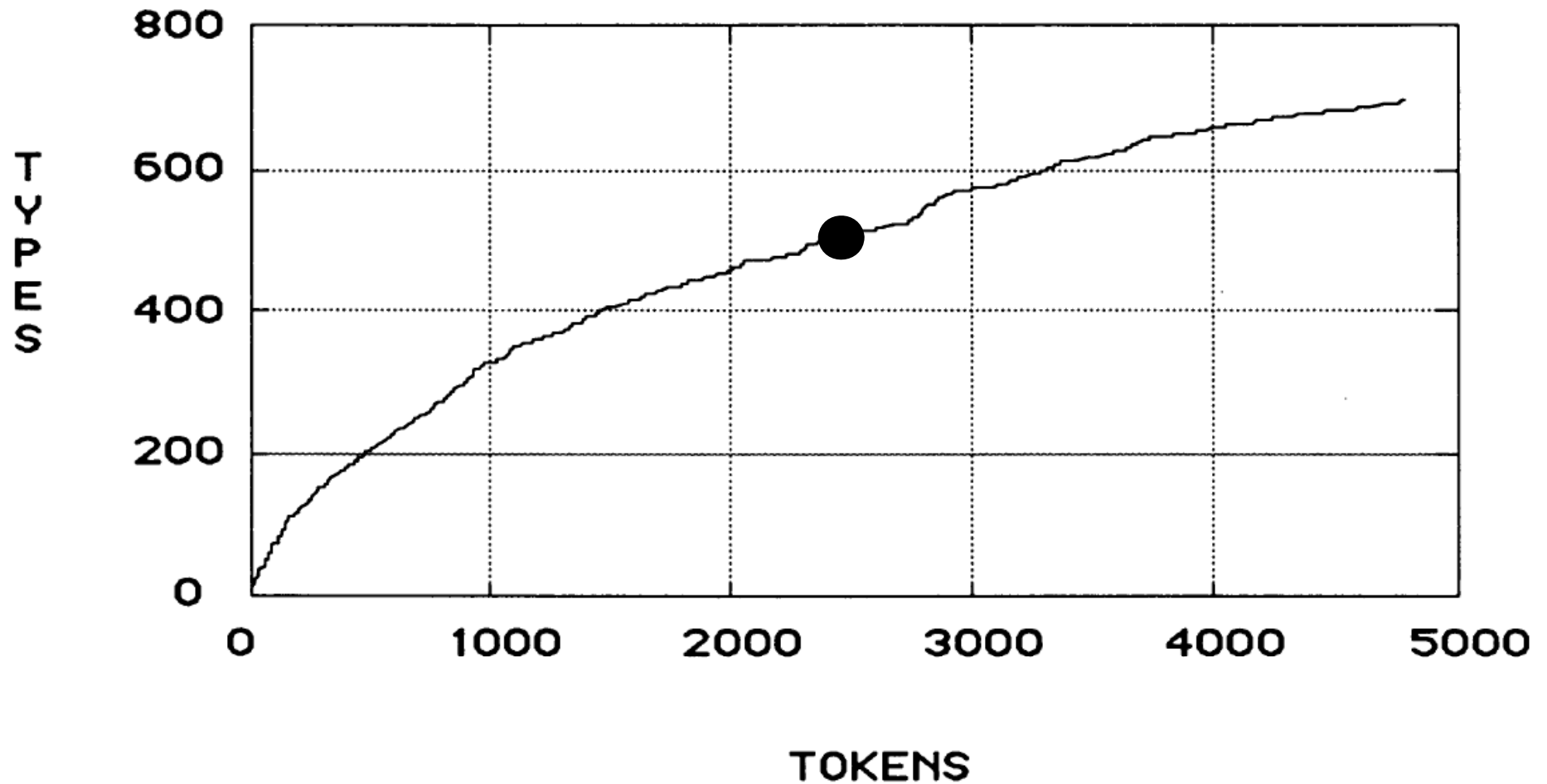
From Gilbert Youmans "Measuring lexical style and competence: The type-token vocabulary curve" *Style* 24 (1990): 584-599 (p. 588)

Fig. 2. Plot of Types Versus Tokens for “Macbeth” in Basic English



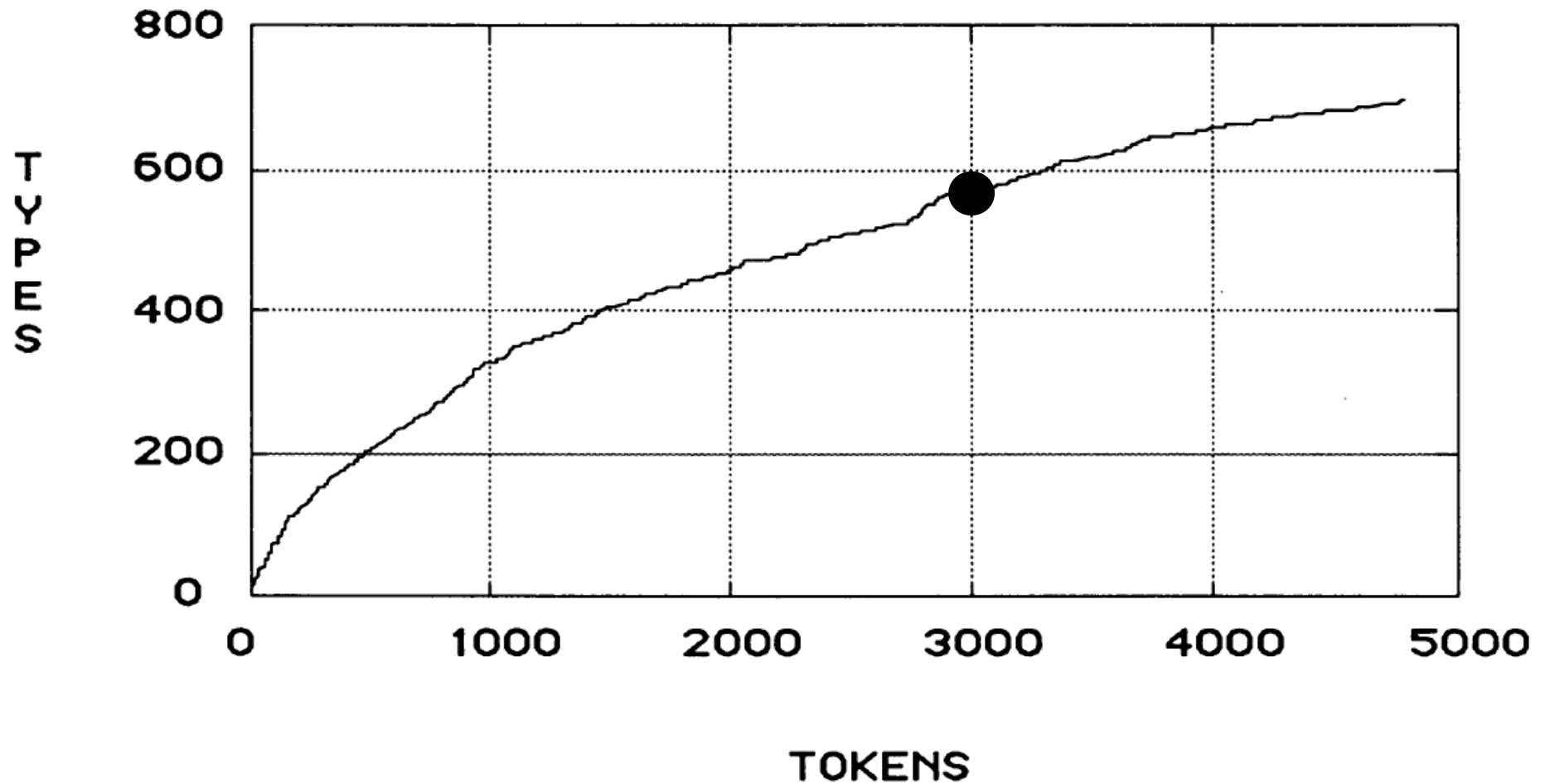
From Gilbert Youmans "Measuring lexical style and competence: The type-token vocabulary curve" *Style* 24 (1990): 584-599 (p. 588)

Fig. 2. Plot of Types Versus Tokens for “Macbeth” in Basic English



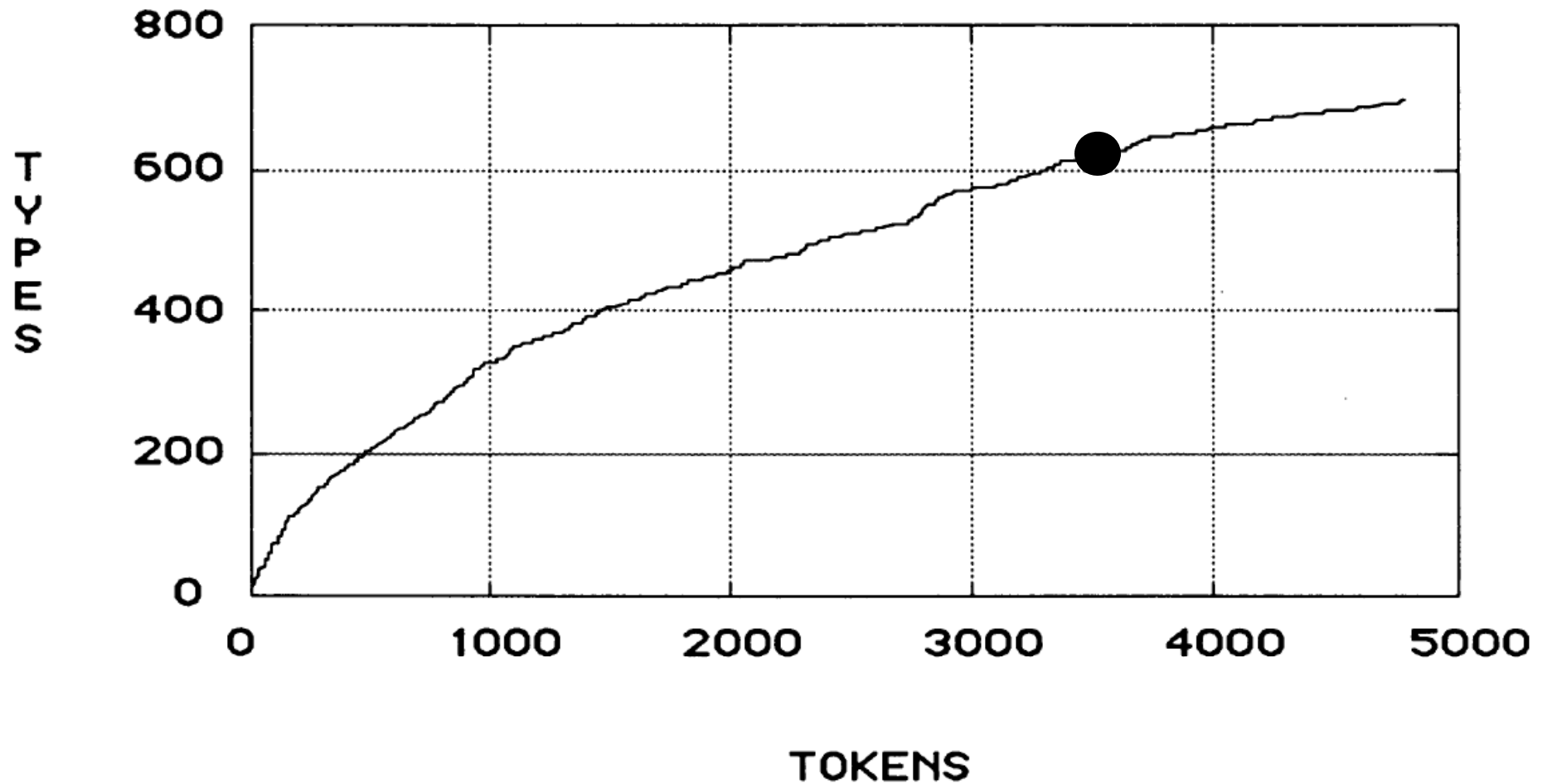
From Gilbert Youmans "Measuring lexical style and competence: The type-token vocabulary curve" *Style* 24 (1990): 584-599 (p. 588)

Fig. 2. Plot of Types Versus Tokens for “Macbeth” in Basic English



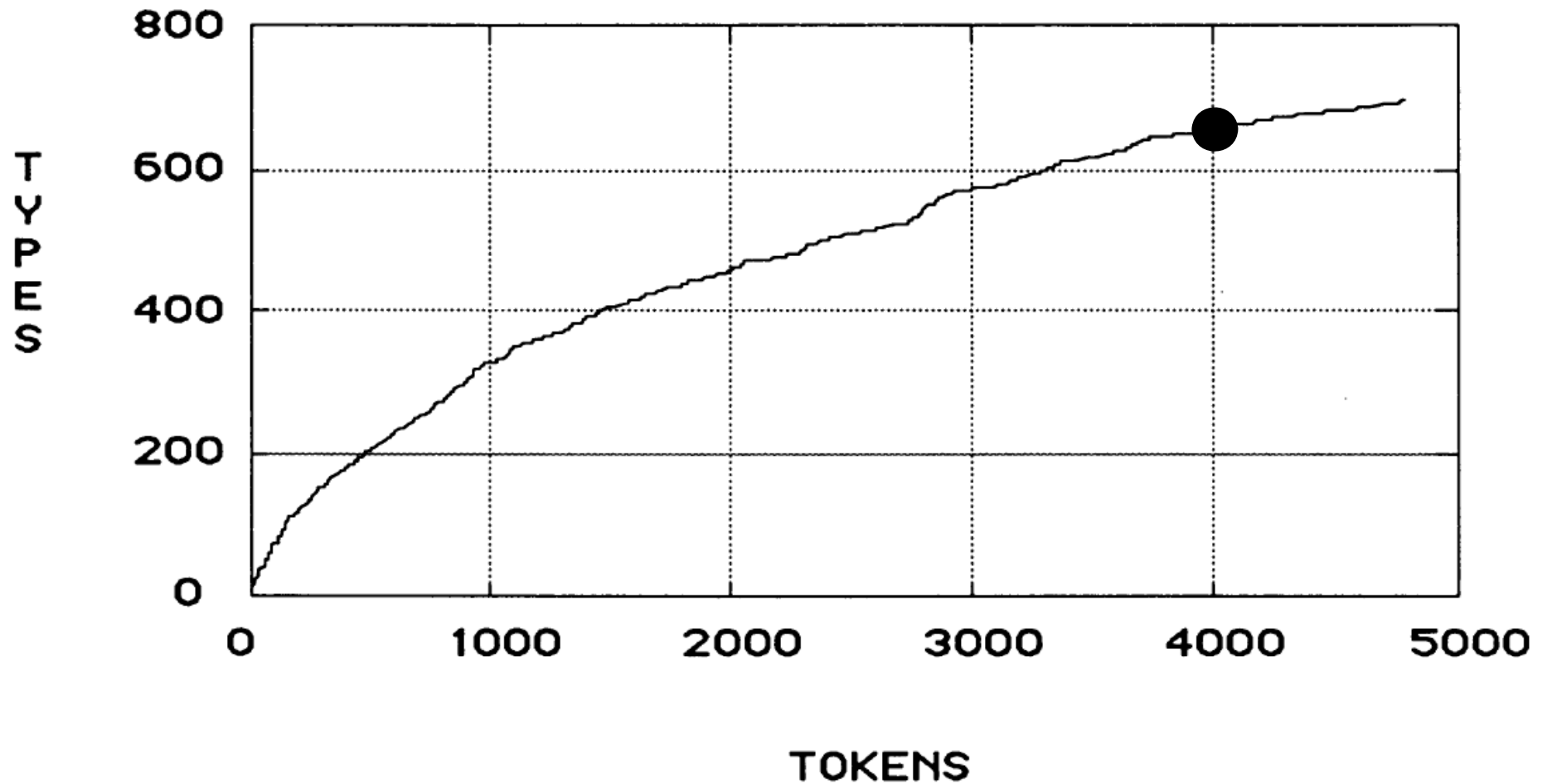
From Gilbert Youmans "Measuring lexical style and competence: The type-token vocabulary curve" *Style* 24 (1990): 584-599 (p. 588)

Fig. 2. Plot of Types Versus Tokens for “Macbeth” in Basic English



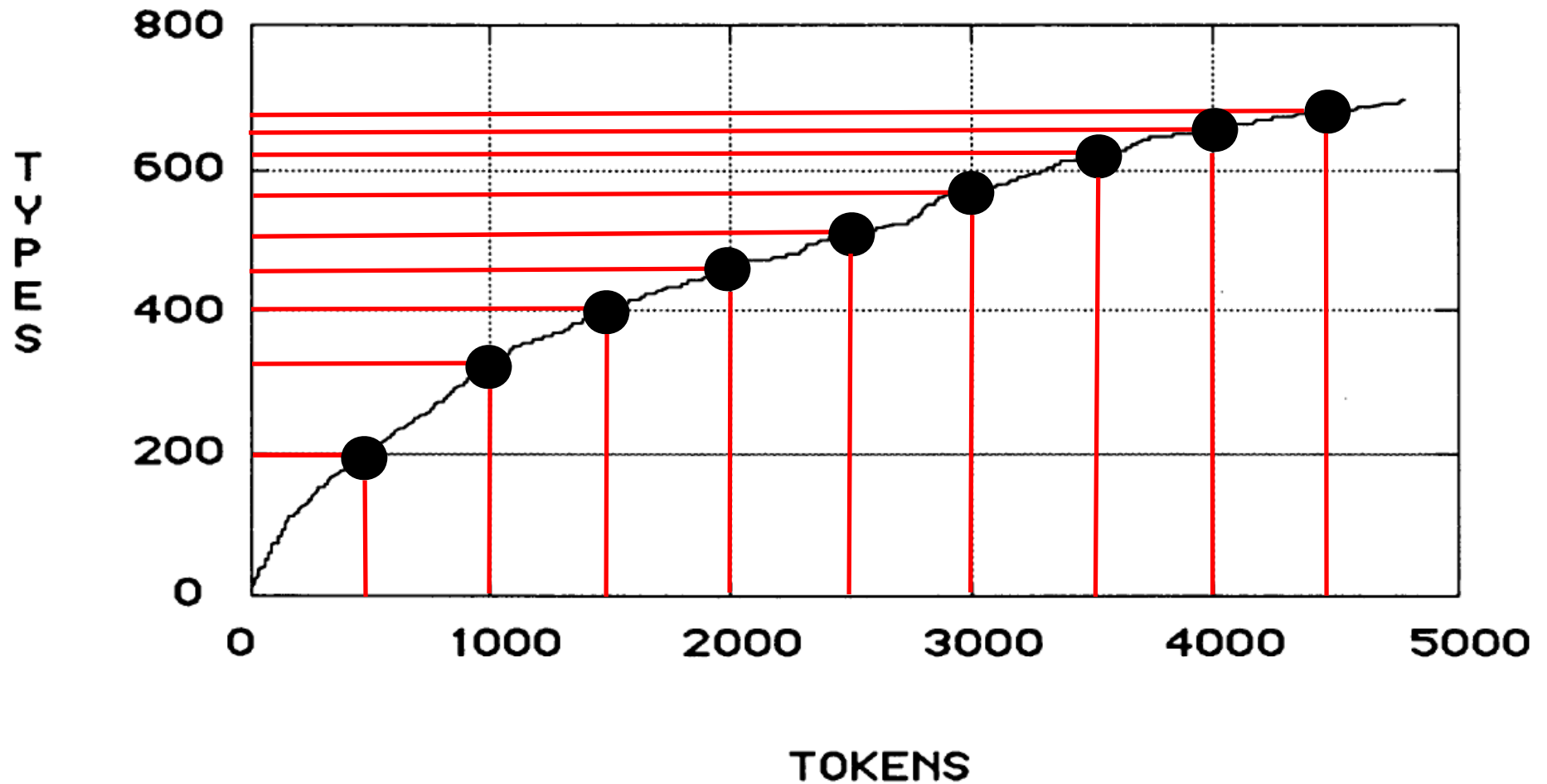
From Gilbert Youmans "Measuring lexical style and competence: The type-token vocabulary curve" *Style* 24 (1990): 584-599 (p. 588)

Fig. 2. Plot of Types Versus Tokens for “Macbeth” in Basic English



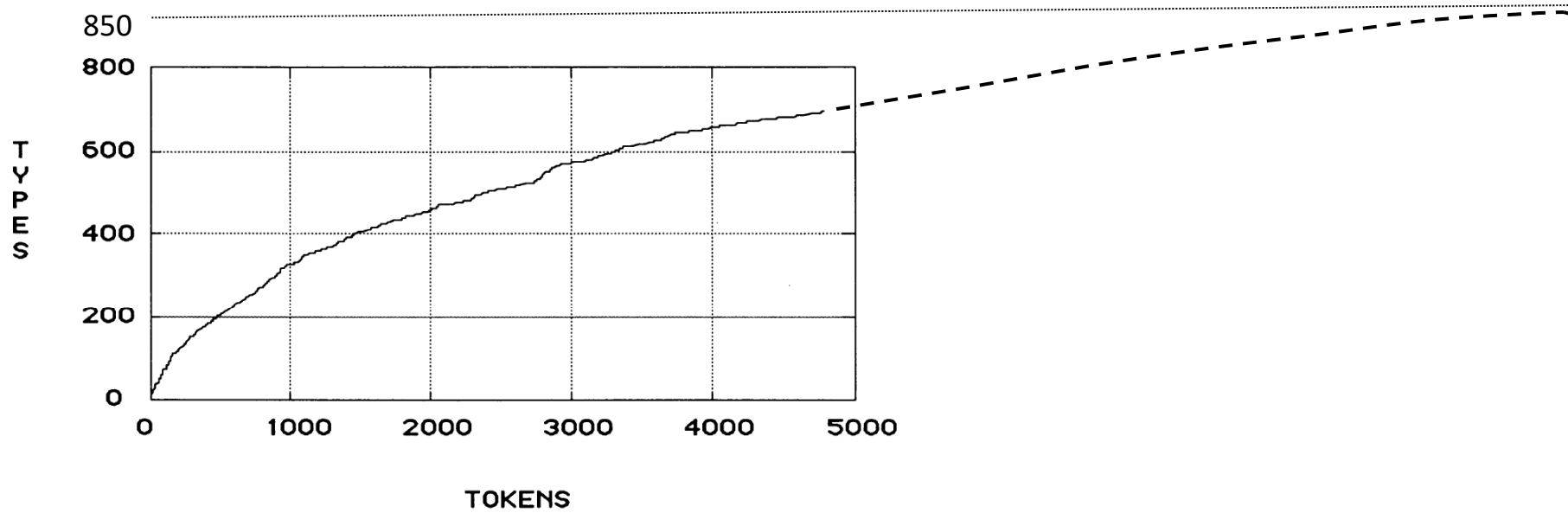
From Gilbert Youmans "Measuring lexical style and competence: The type-token vocabulary curve" *Style* 24 (1990): 584-599 (p. 588)

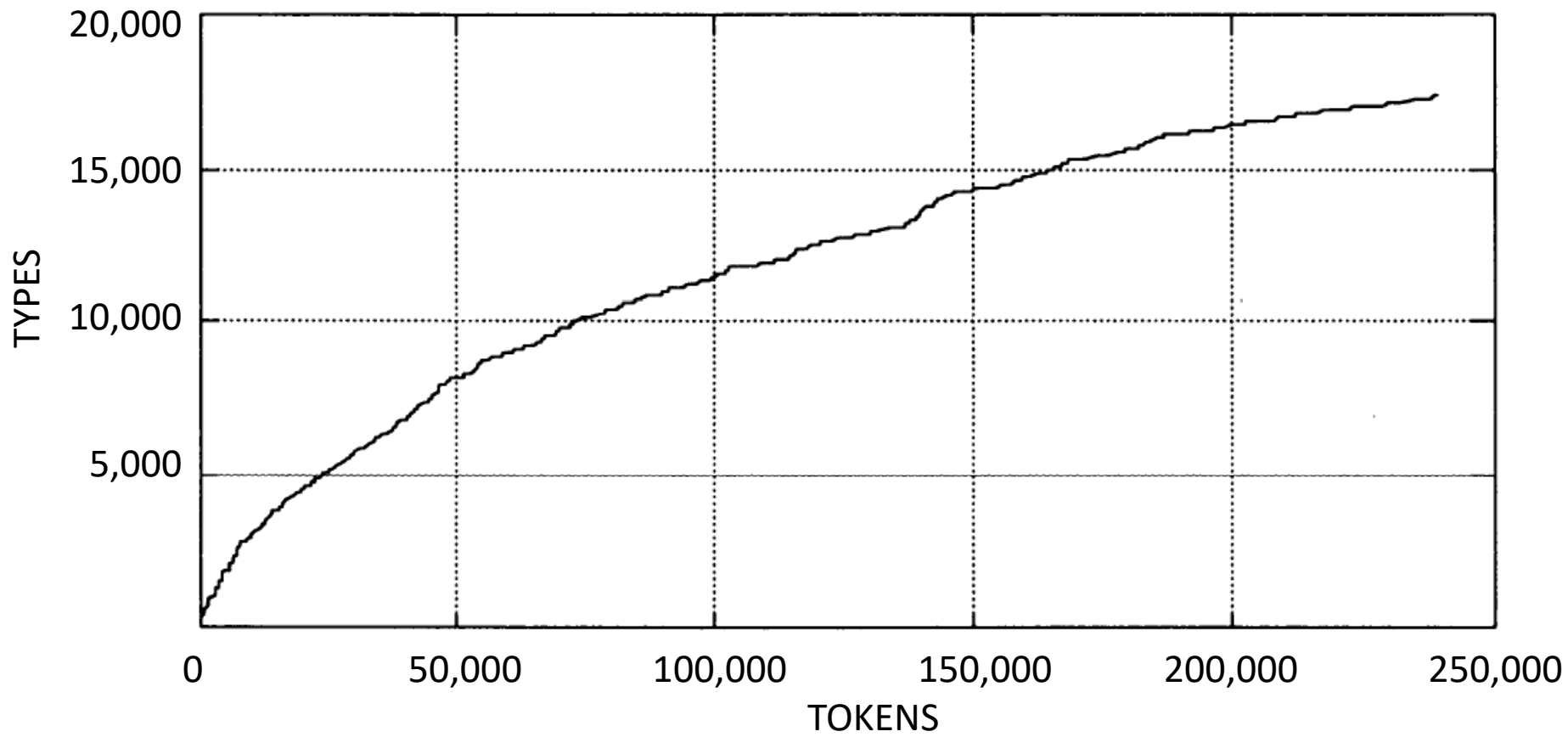
Fig. 2. Plot of Types Versus Tokens for “Macbeth” in Basic English

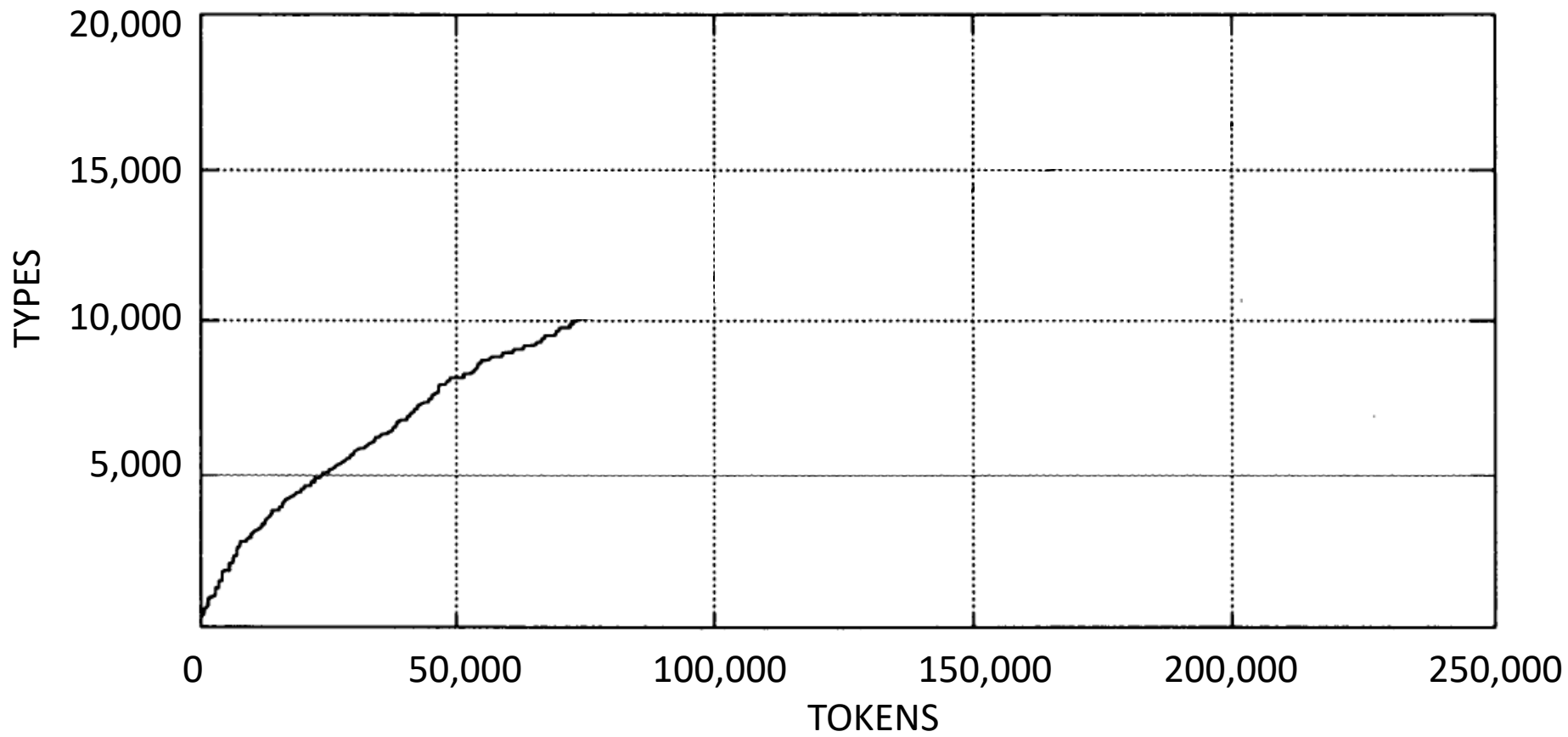


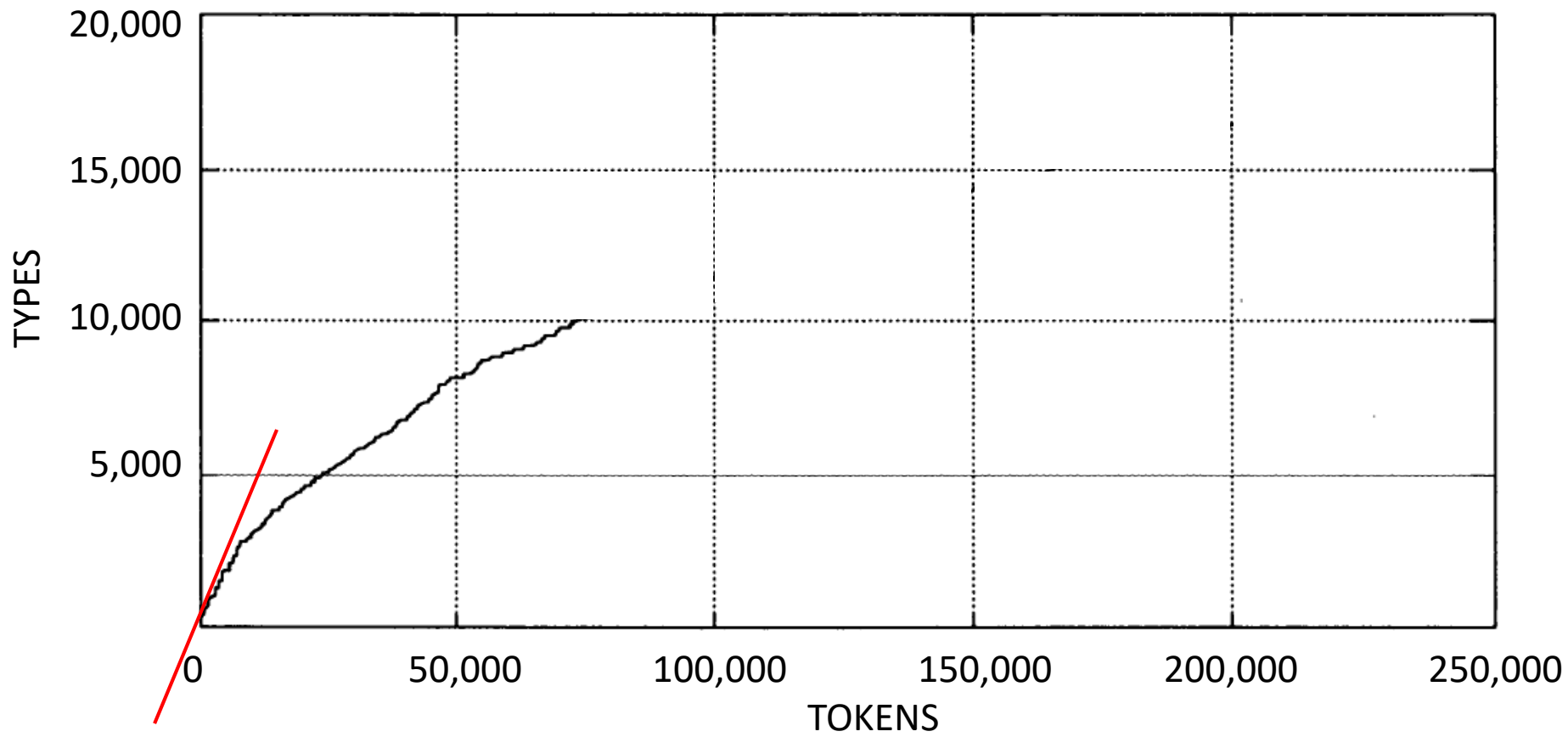
From Gilbert Youmans "Measuring lexical style and competence: The type-token vocabulary curve" *Style* 24 (1990): 584-599 (p. 588)

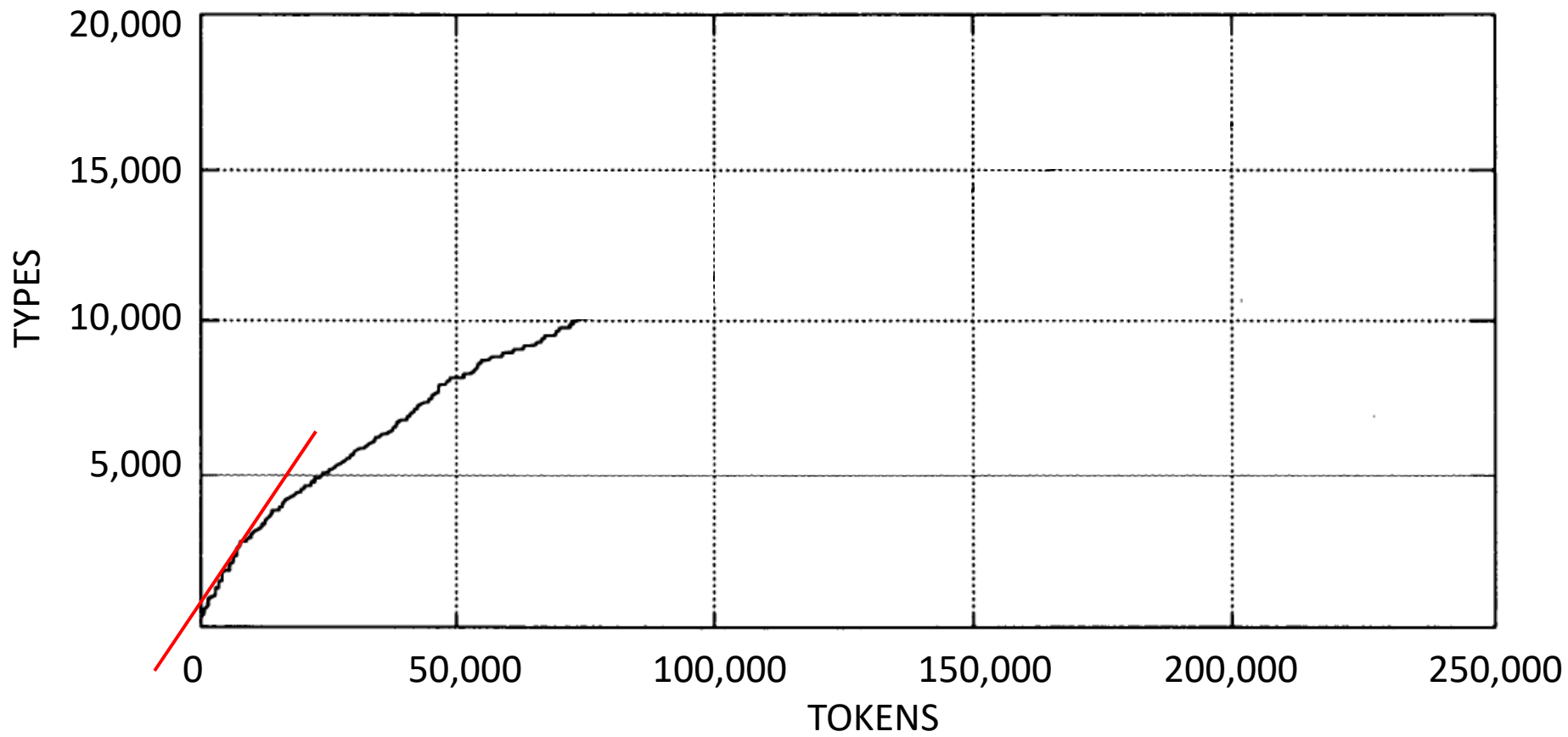
Fig. 2. Plot of Types Versus Tokens for “Macbeth” in Basic English

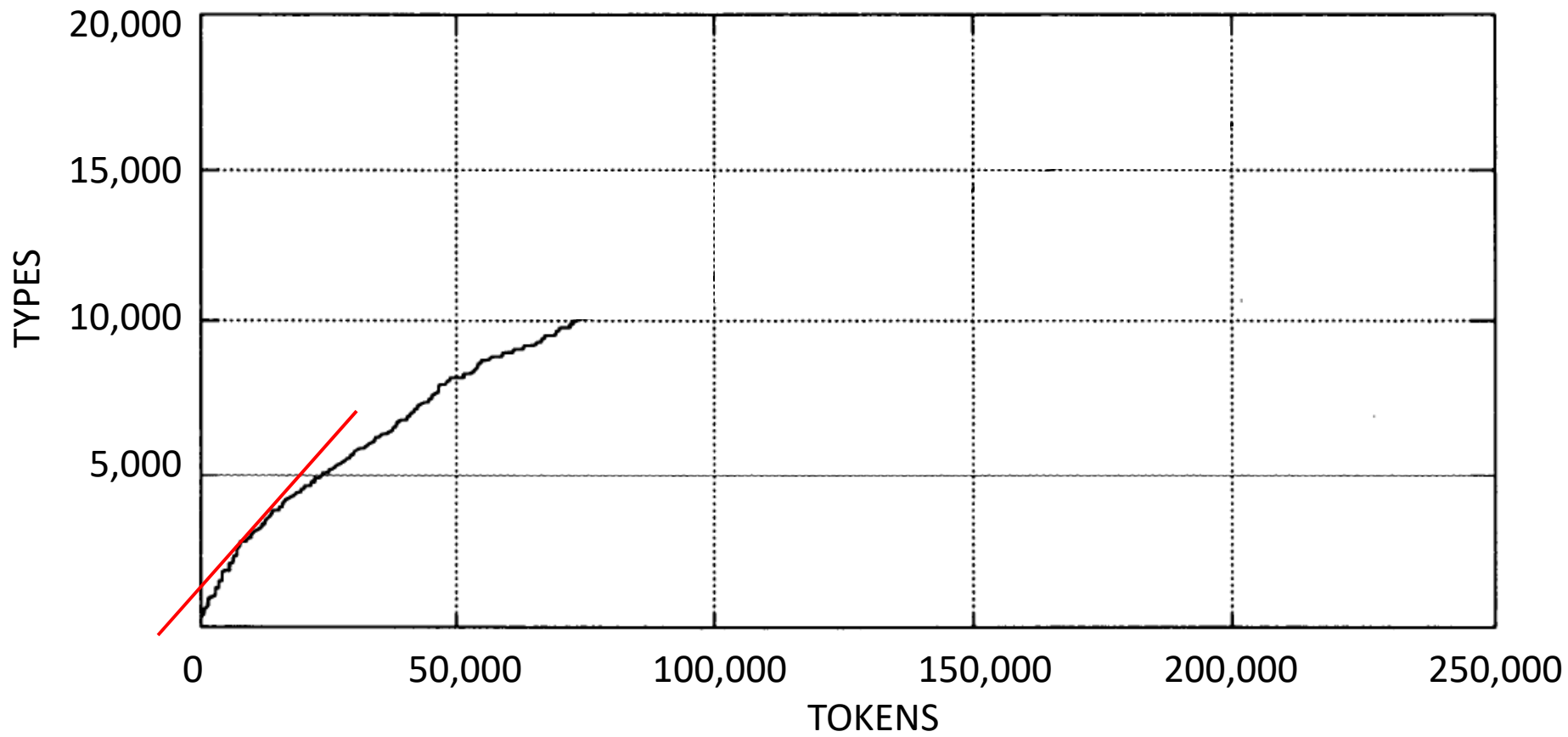


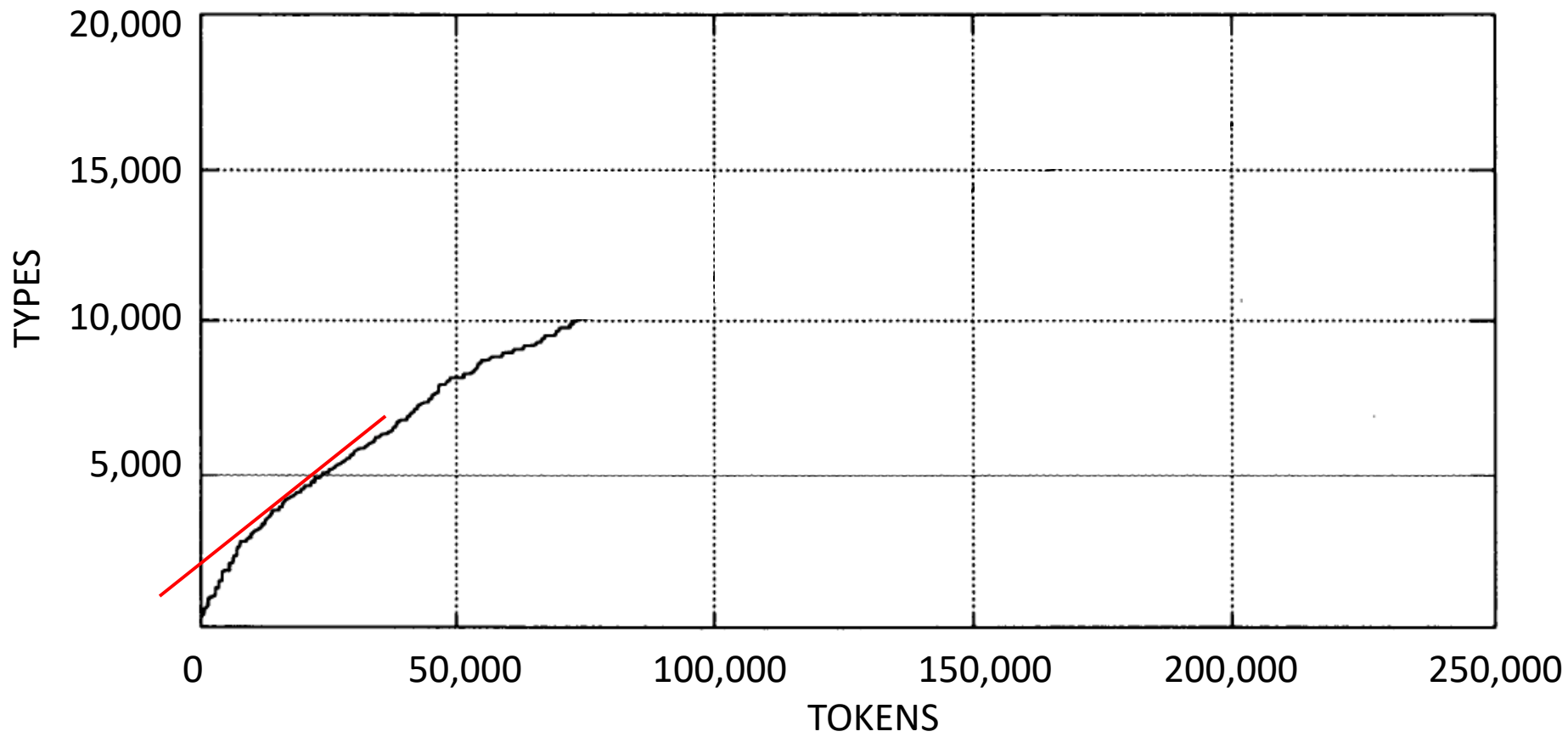


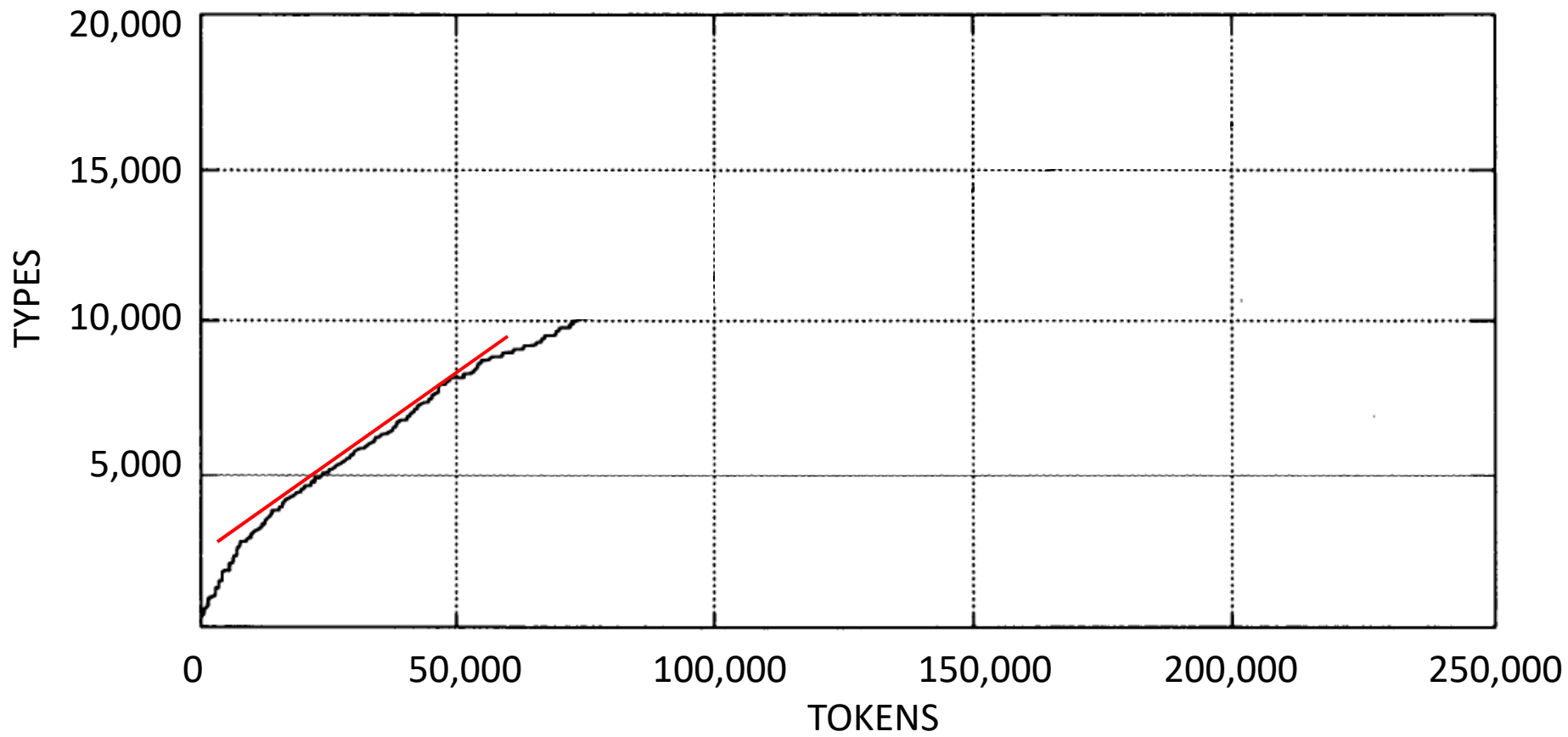


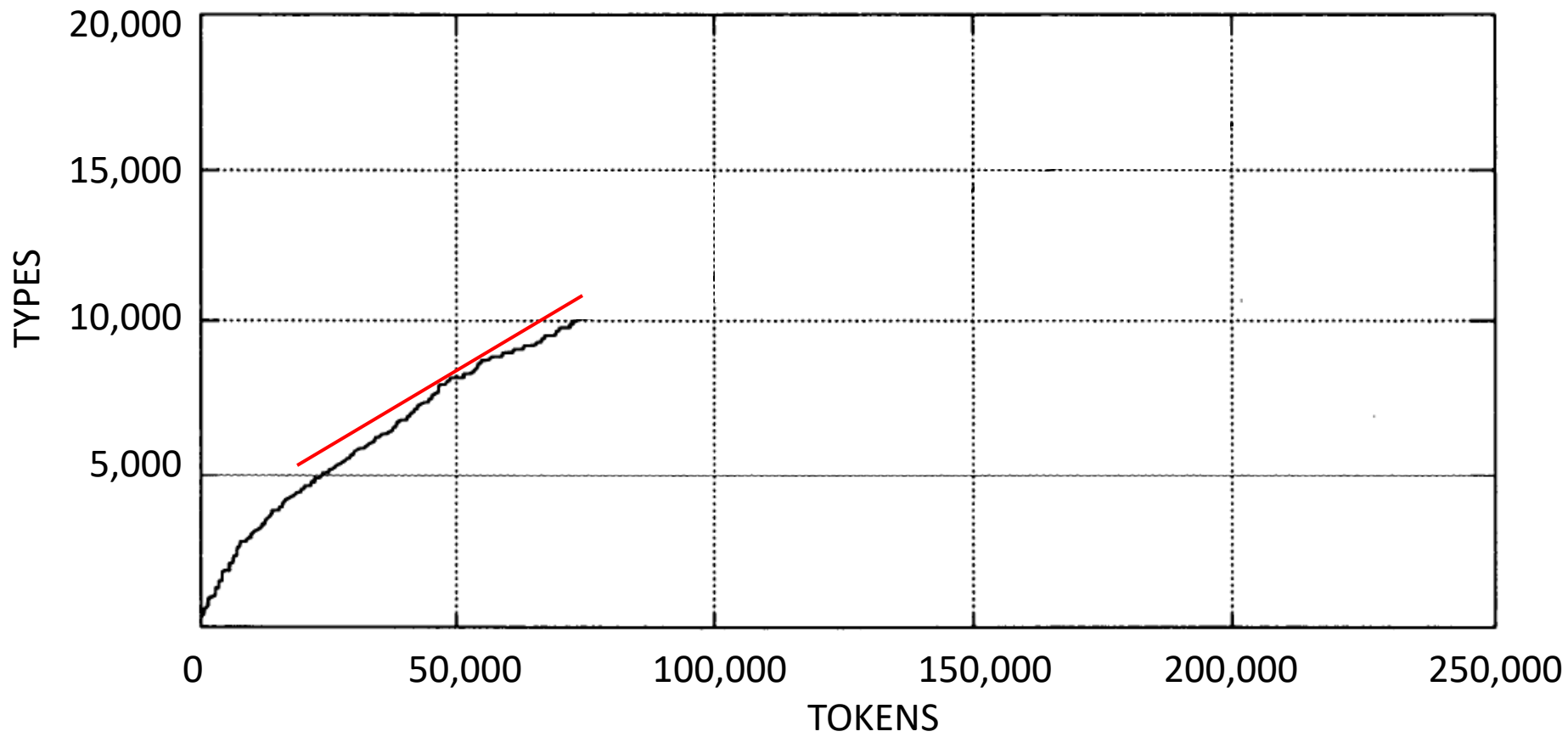


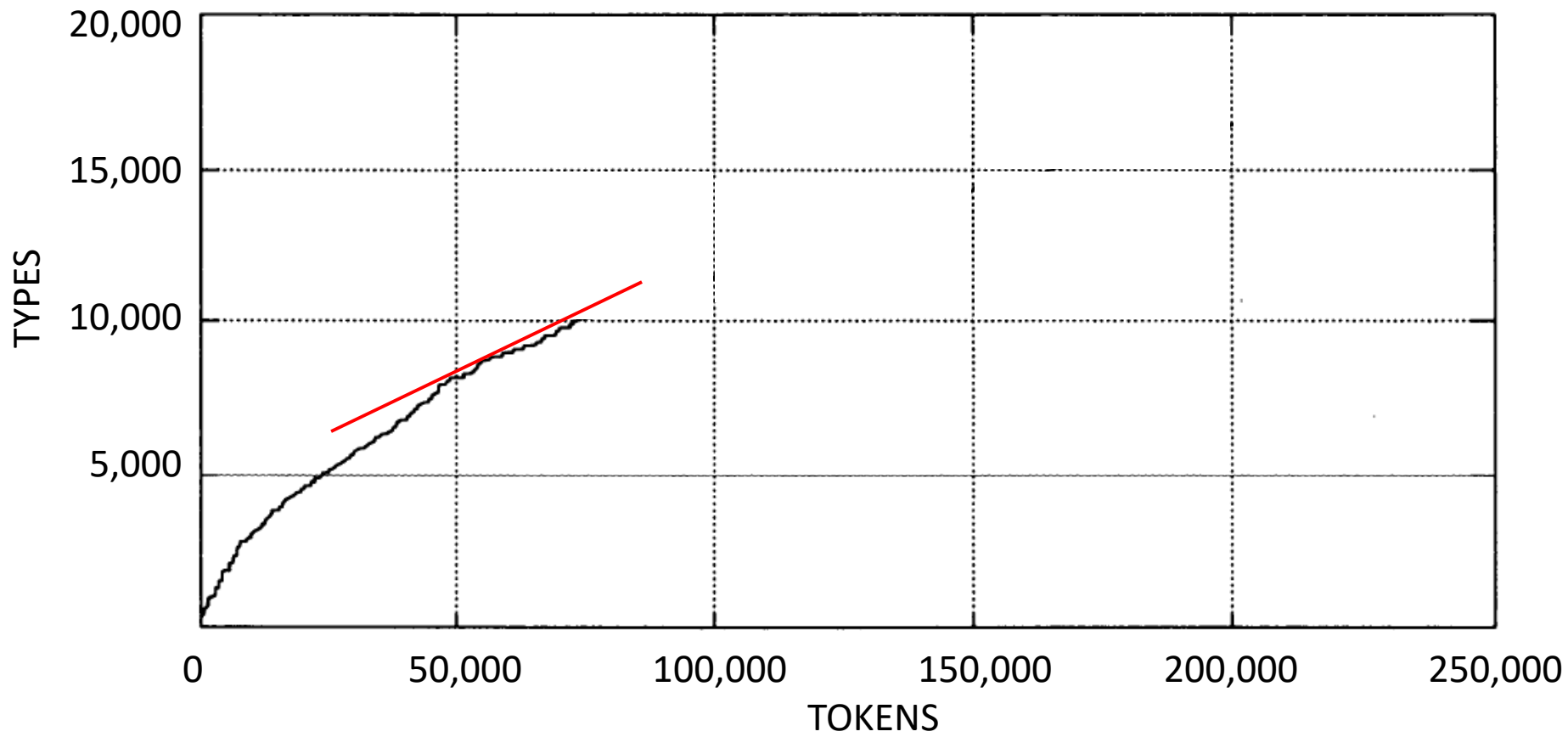


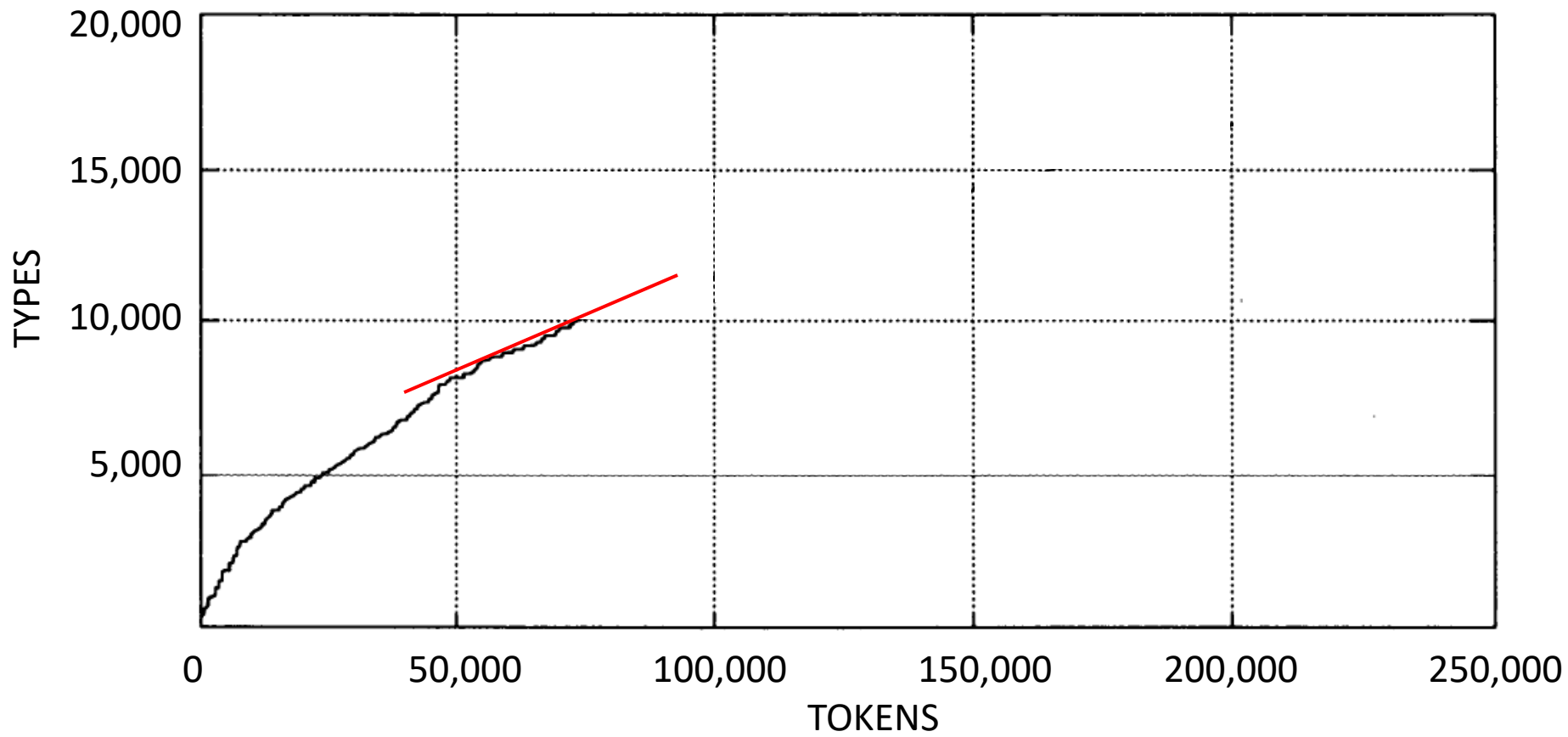


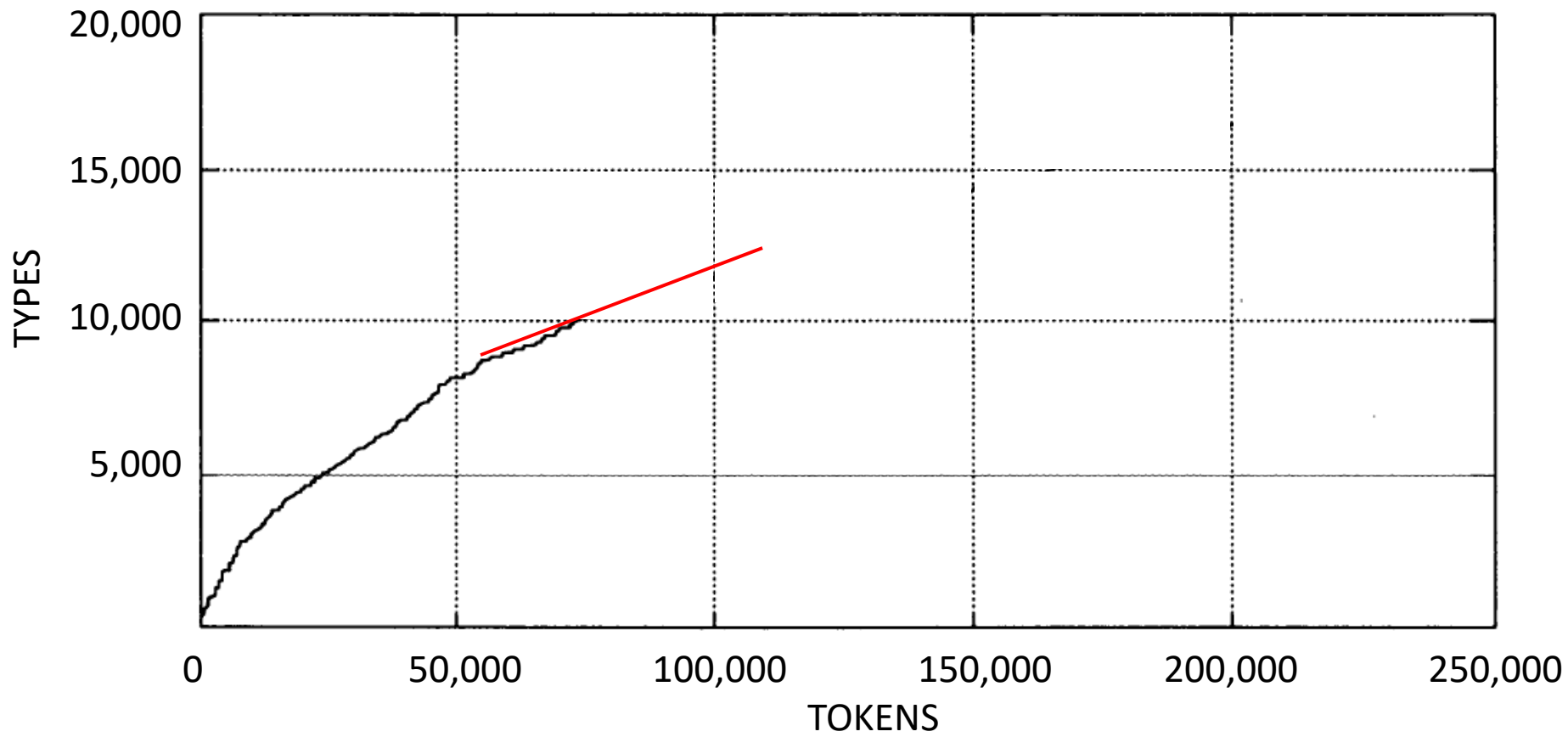


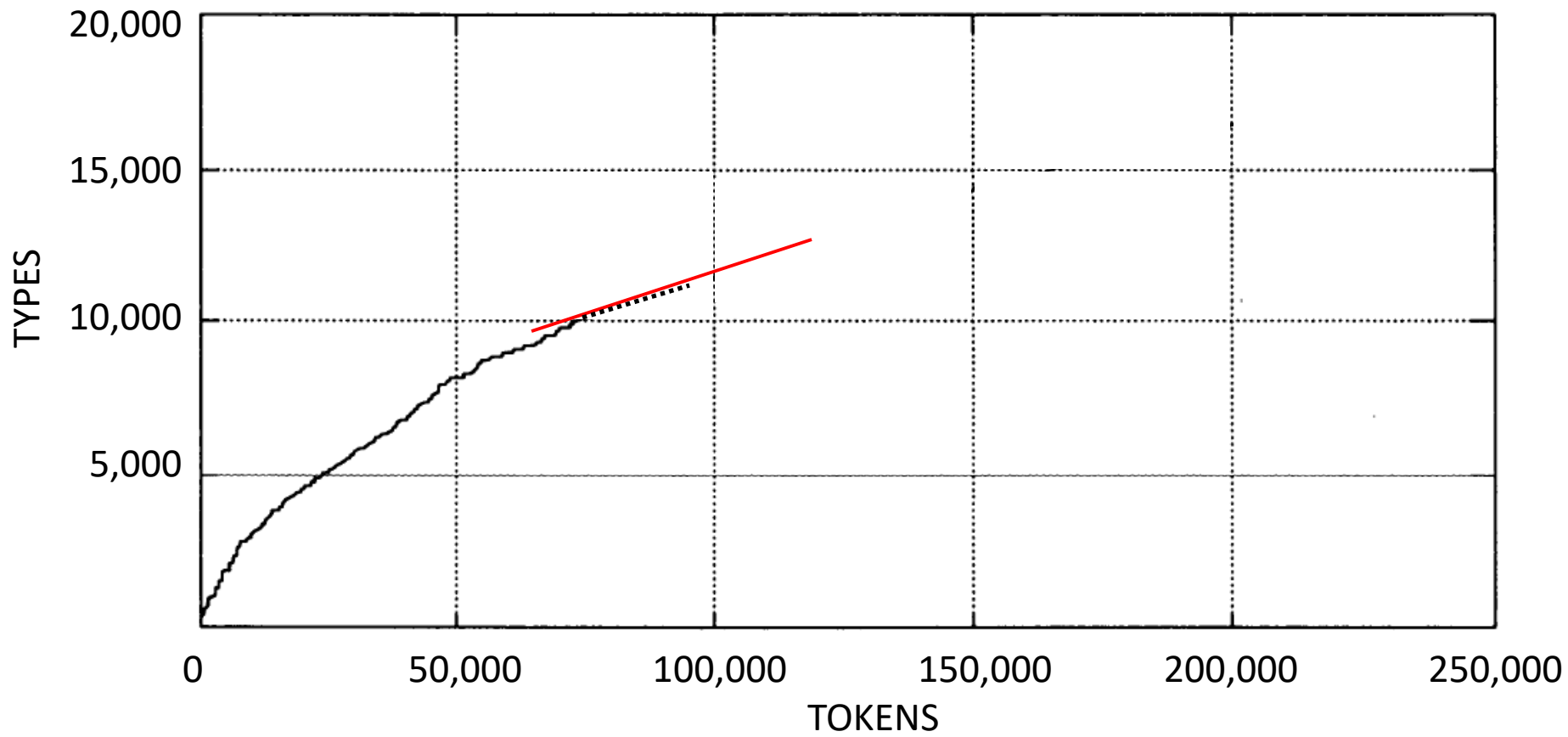


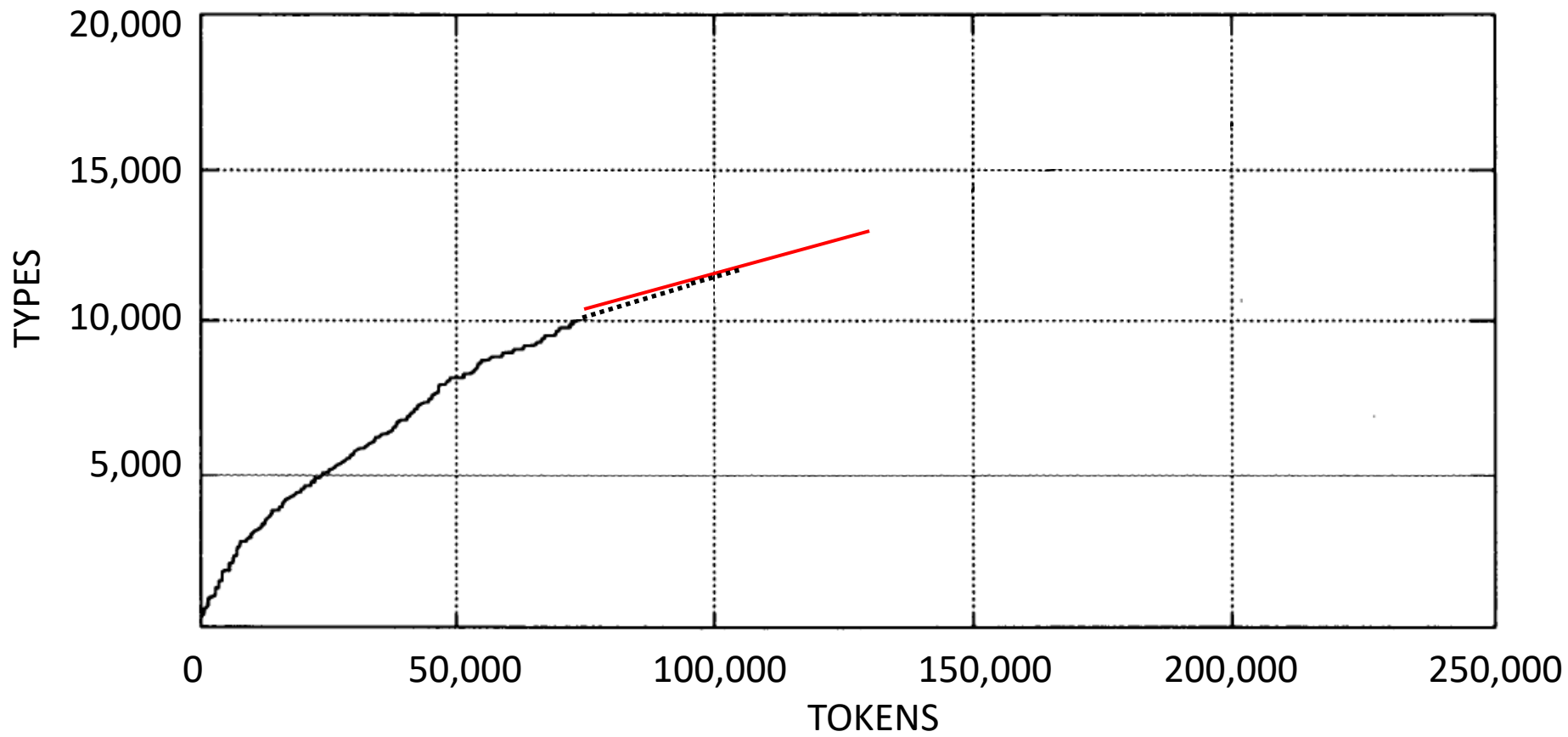


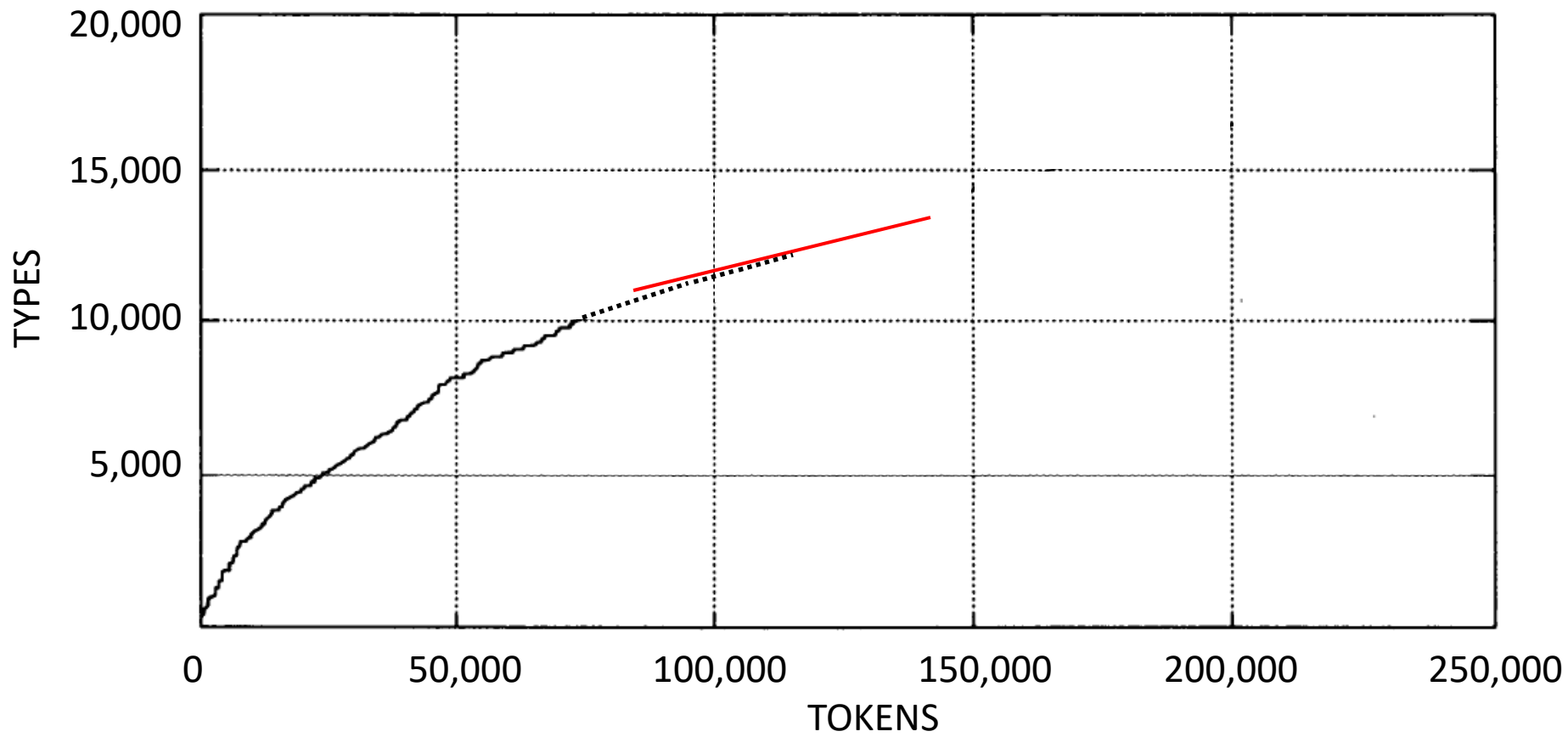


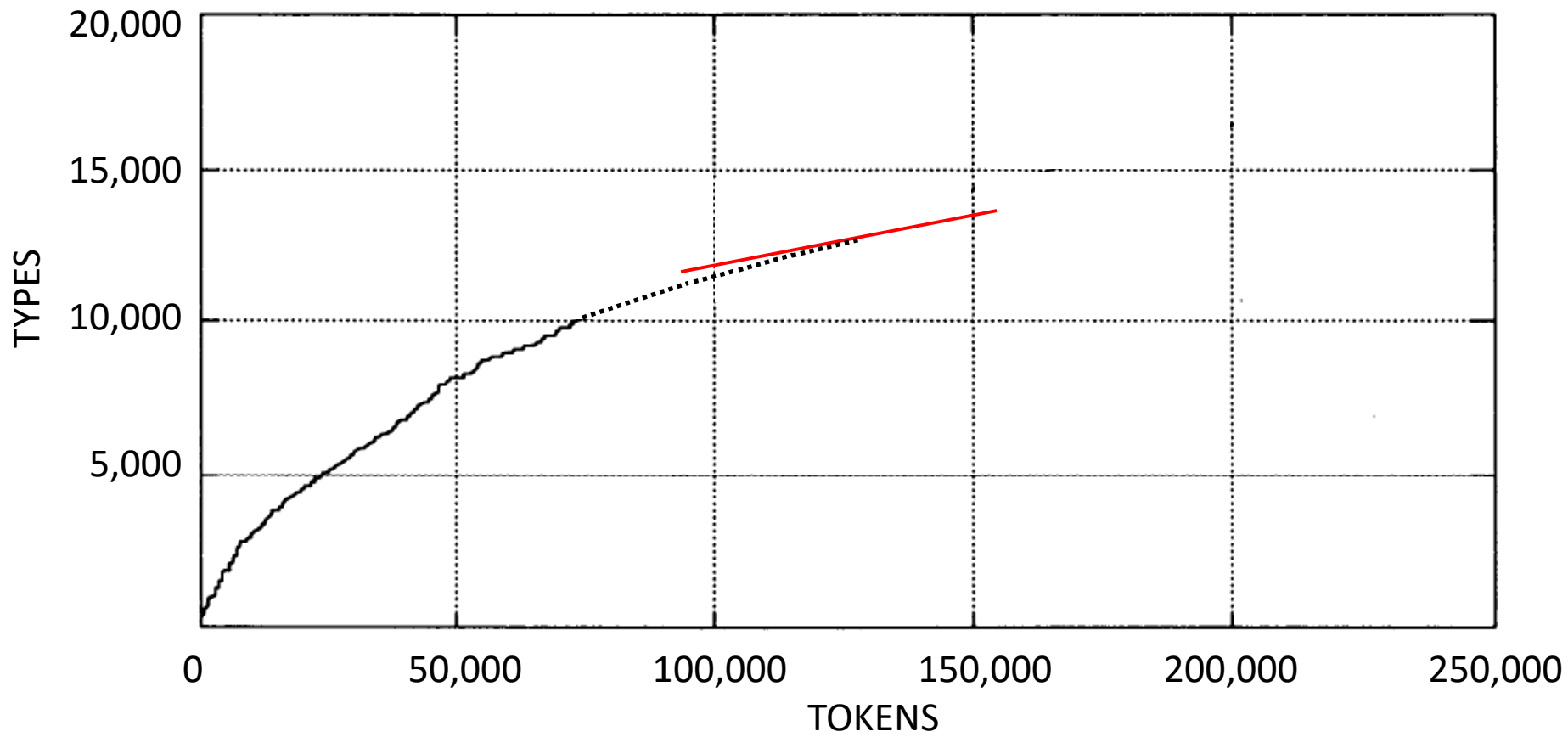


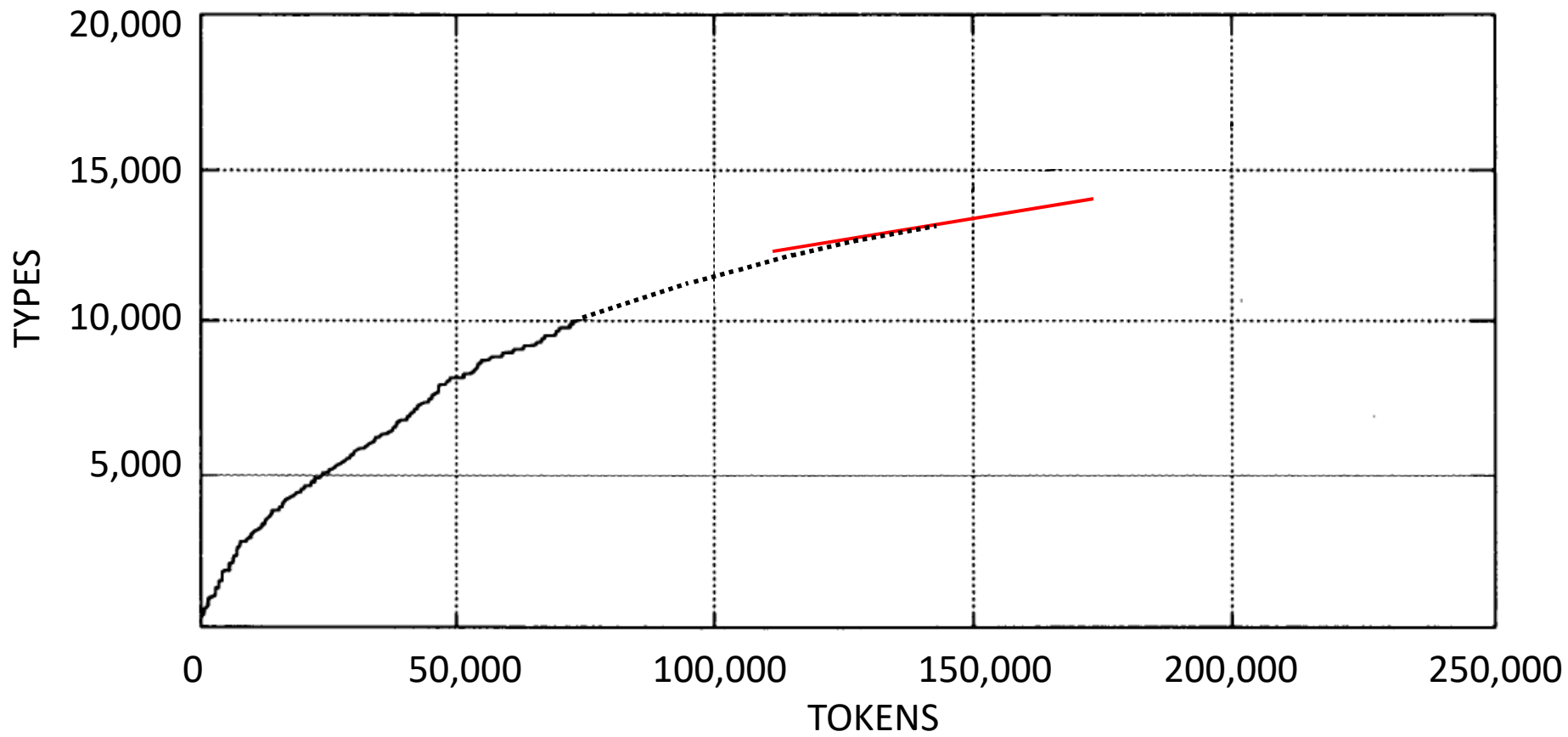


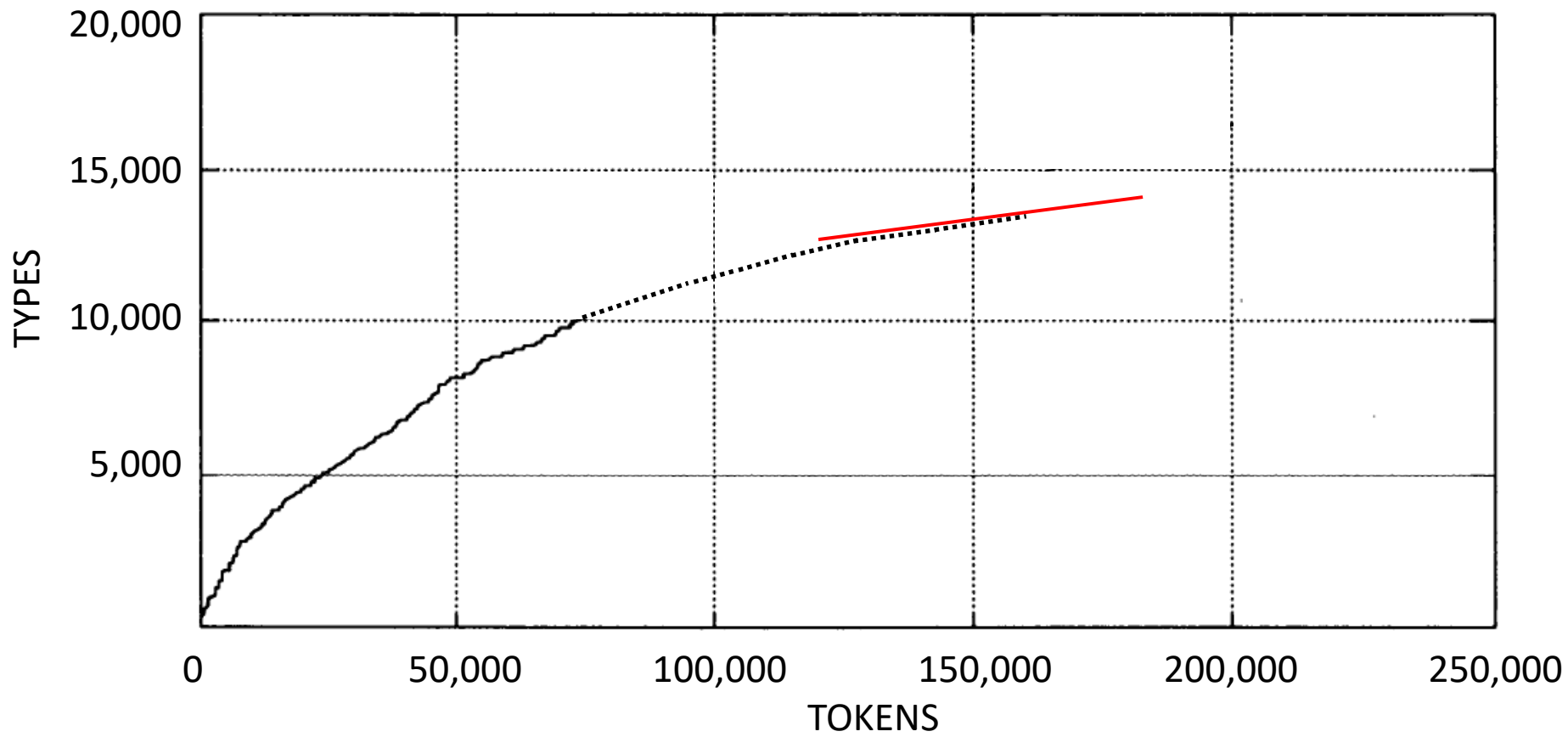


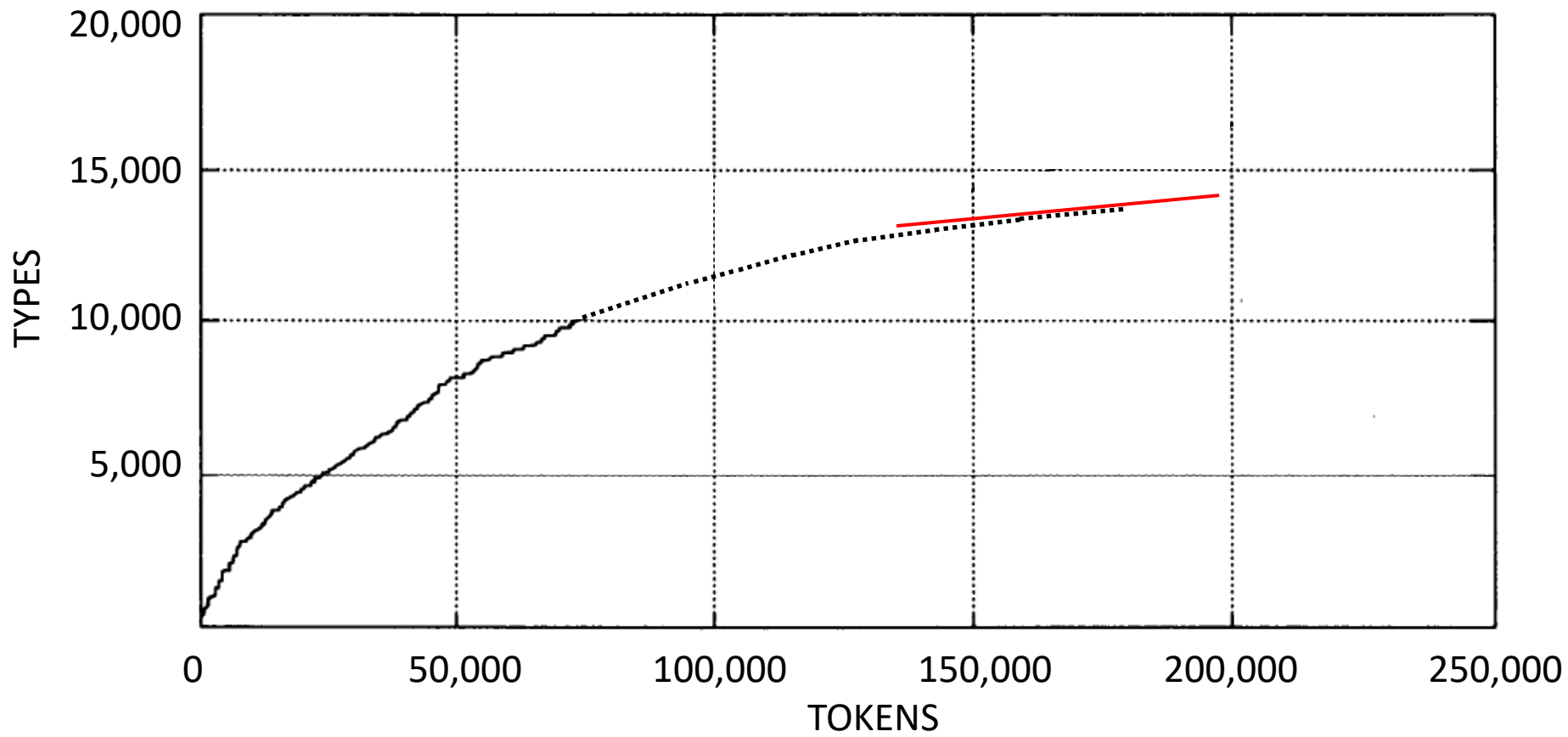


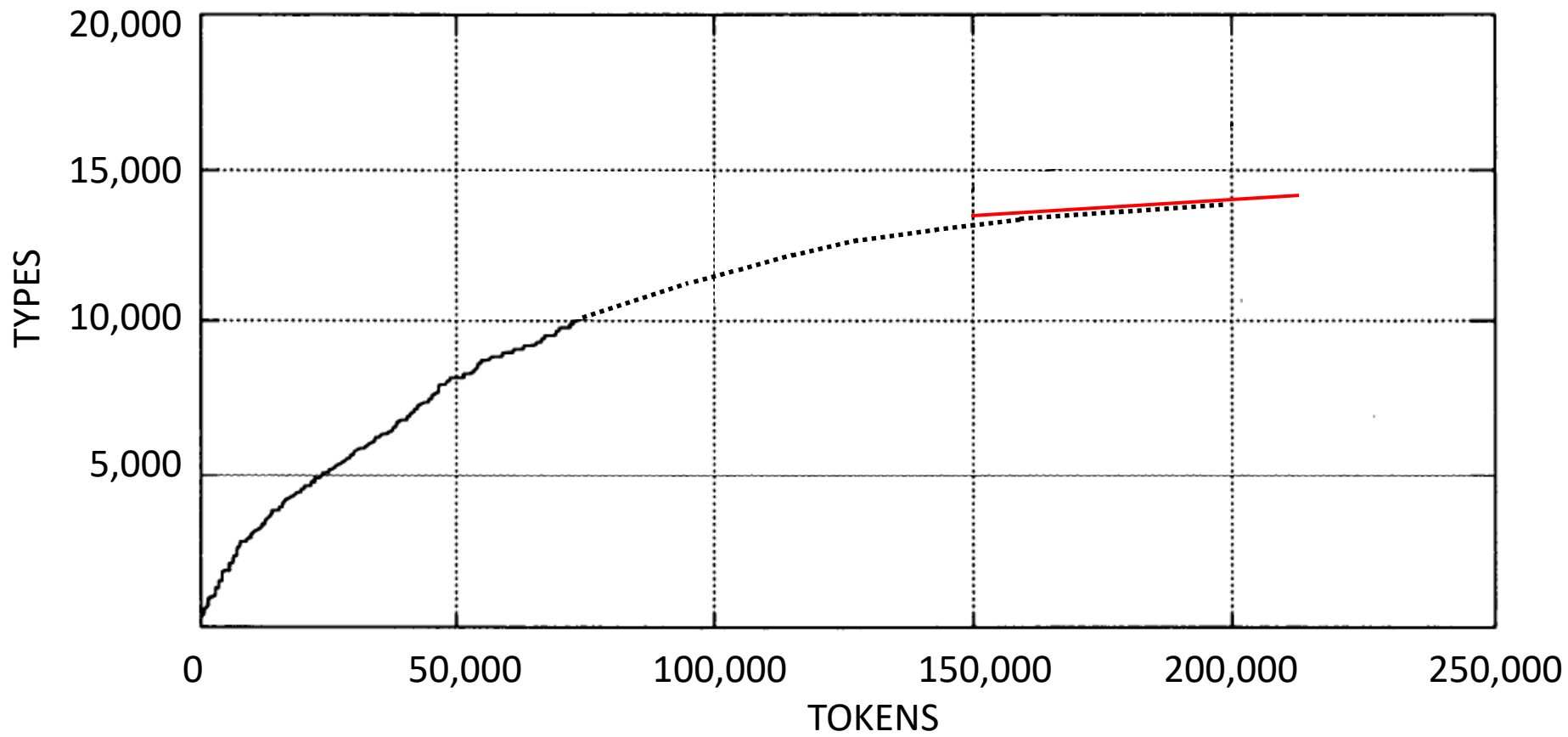


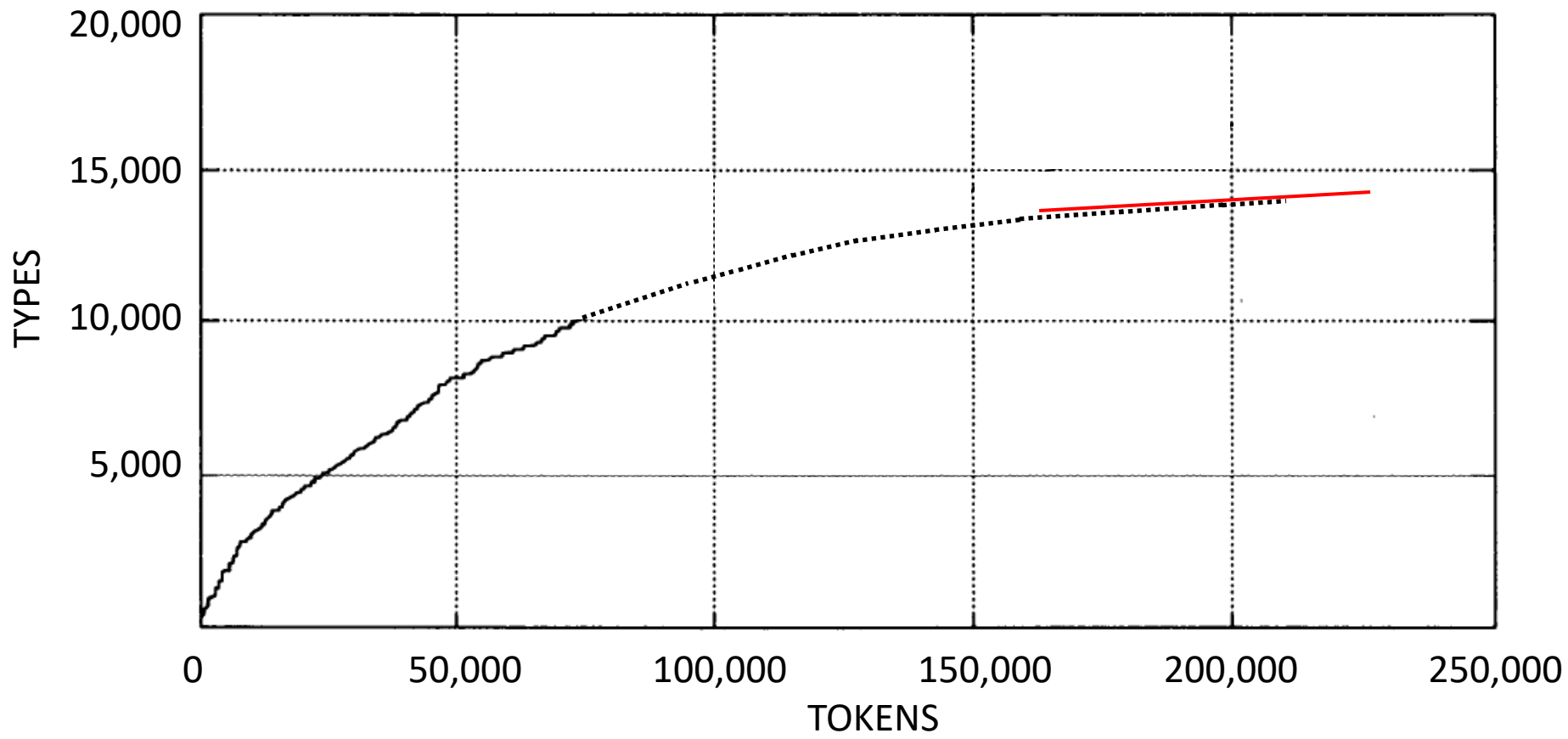


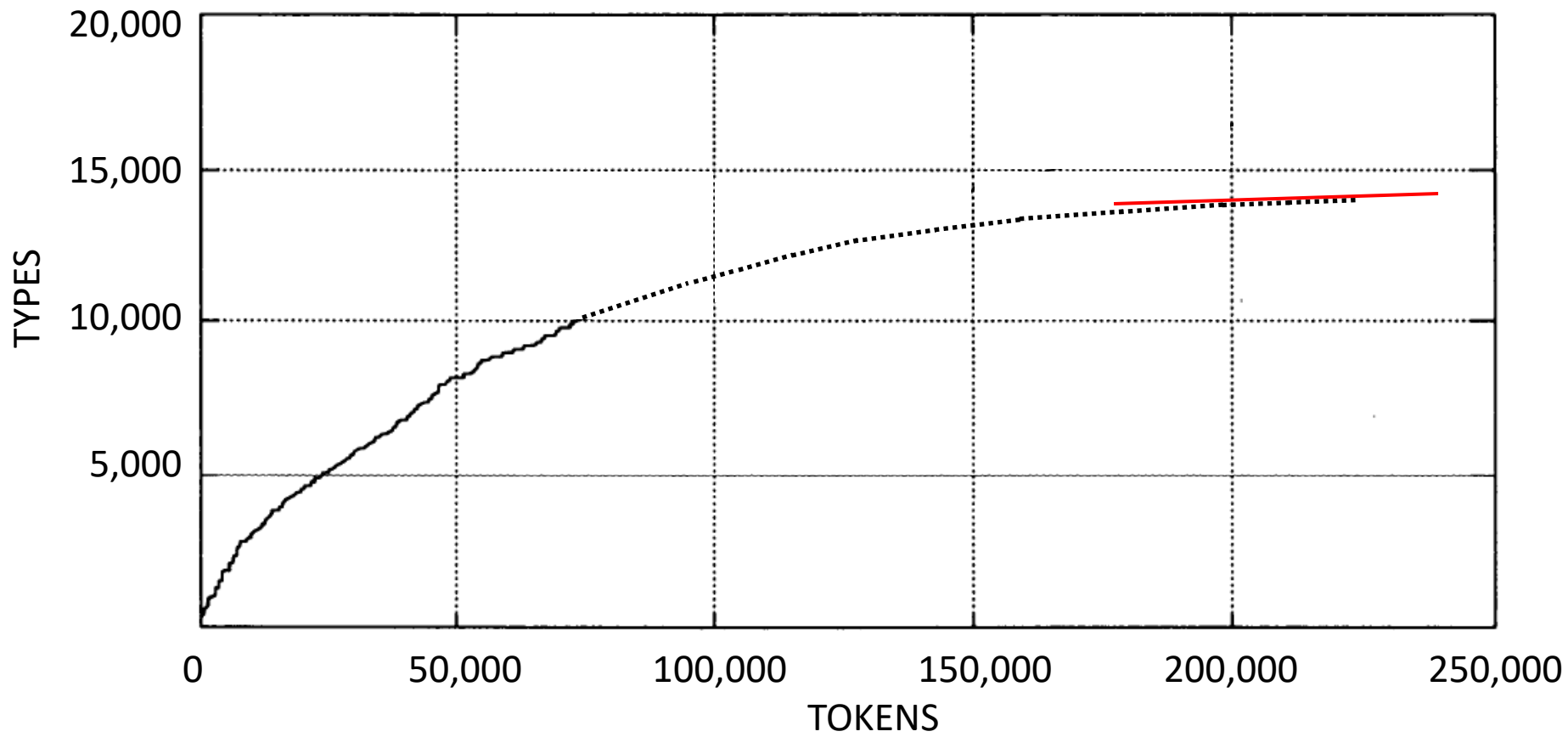












```
punctuation_to_remove = [',', '!', '!', '?', '"', ':', ';', ')', '(', '[', ']', '<', '>', '-', '{', '}', '/', '|']
word_frequencies = {}
file = open ("in.txt", "r")
play = file.read()

for punctuation_mark in punctuation_to_remove:
    play = play.replace(punctuation_mark, "")

for word in play.split():
    word = word.lower()
    if not word in word_frequencies:
        word_frequencies[word] = 1
    else:
        word_frequencies[word] += 1
for w in sorted(word_frequencies, key=word_frequencies.get, reverse=True):
    print (w, word_frequencies[w])

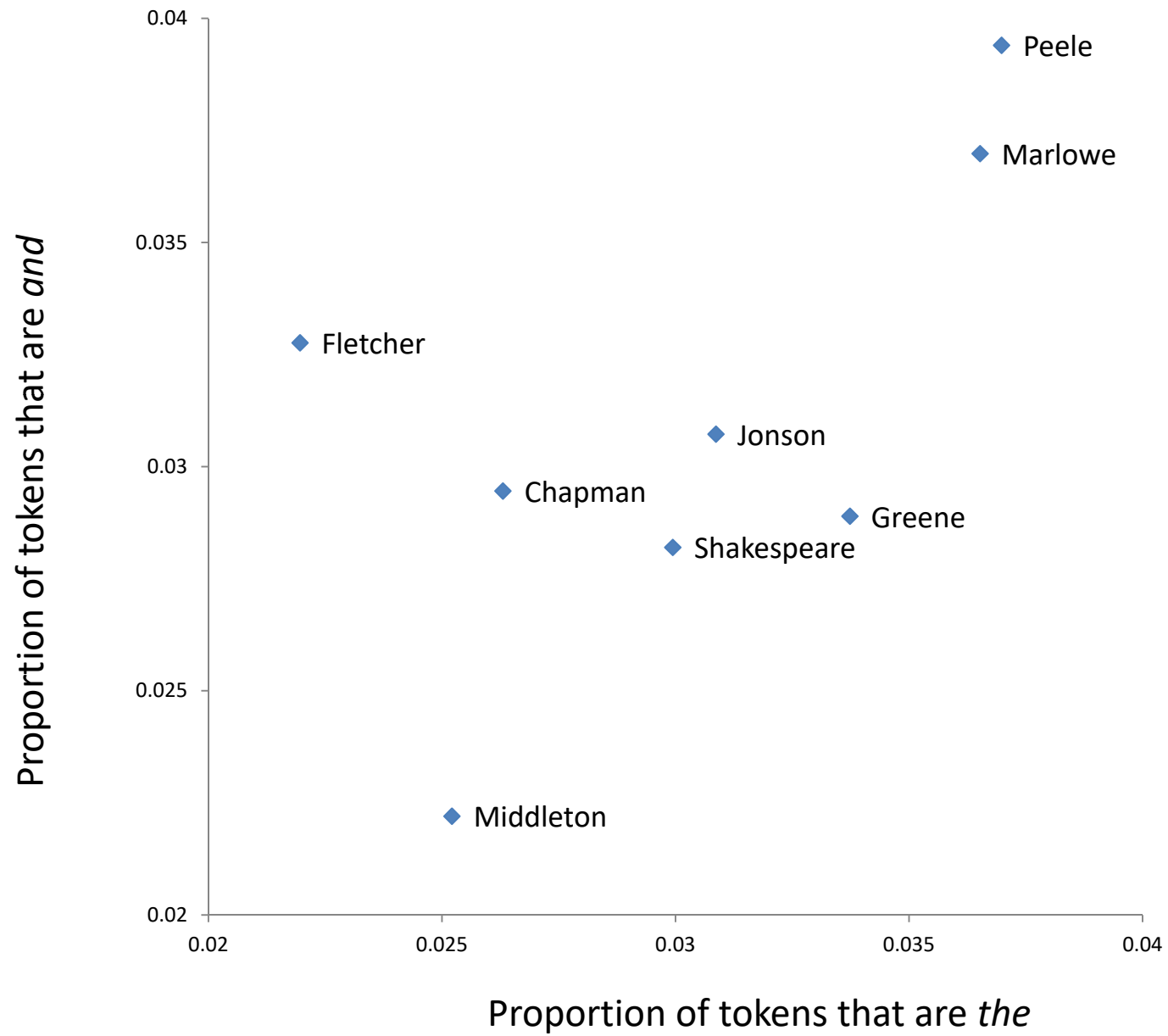
print (len(word_frequencies))
print (len(play.split()))
```

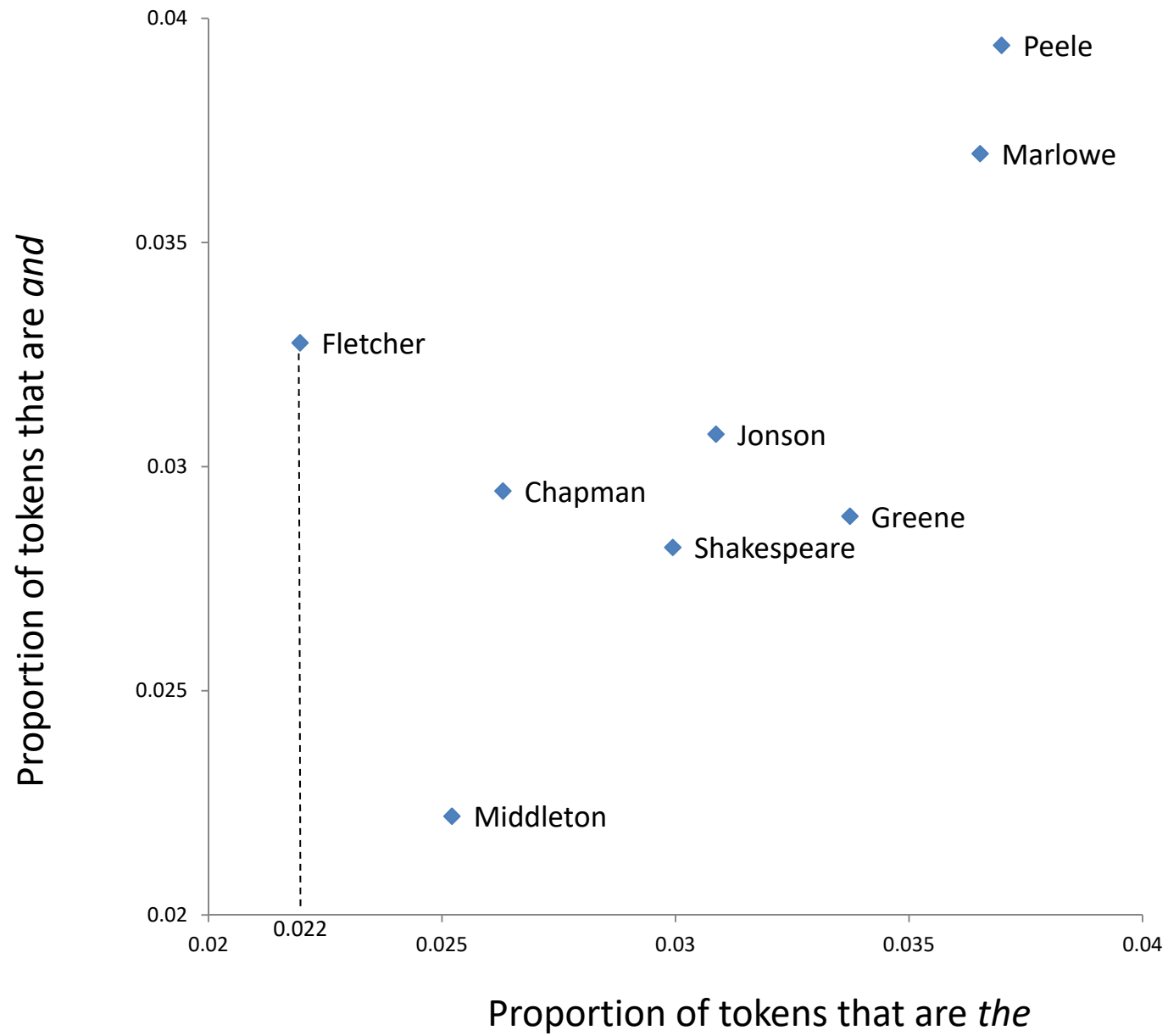
and 6999
the 6250
to 5365
i 5314
of 4489
a 3990
you 3977
my 3838
in 3387
that 2922
your 2654
for 2305
not 2290
his 2162
it 2120
with 2051
is 2039

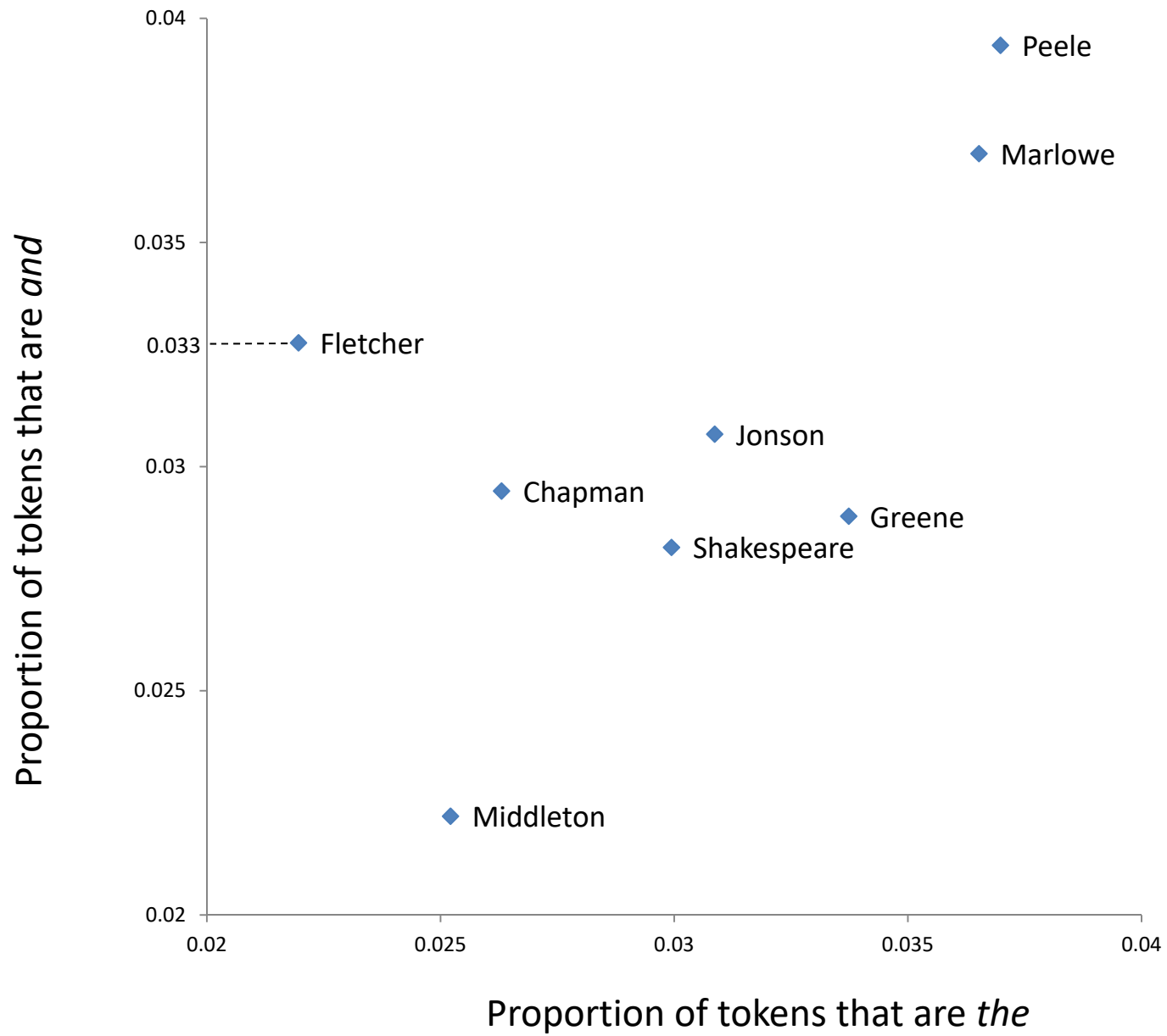
but 1823
be 1764
all 1728
this 1664
me 1646
as 1630
her 1600
so 1540
him 1514
he 1509
haue 1390
will 1341
what 1175
no 1138
sir 1067
then 1038
if 970

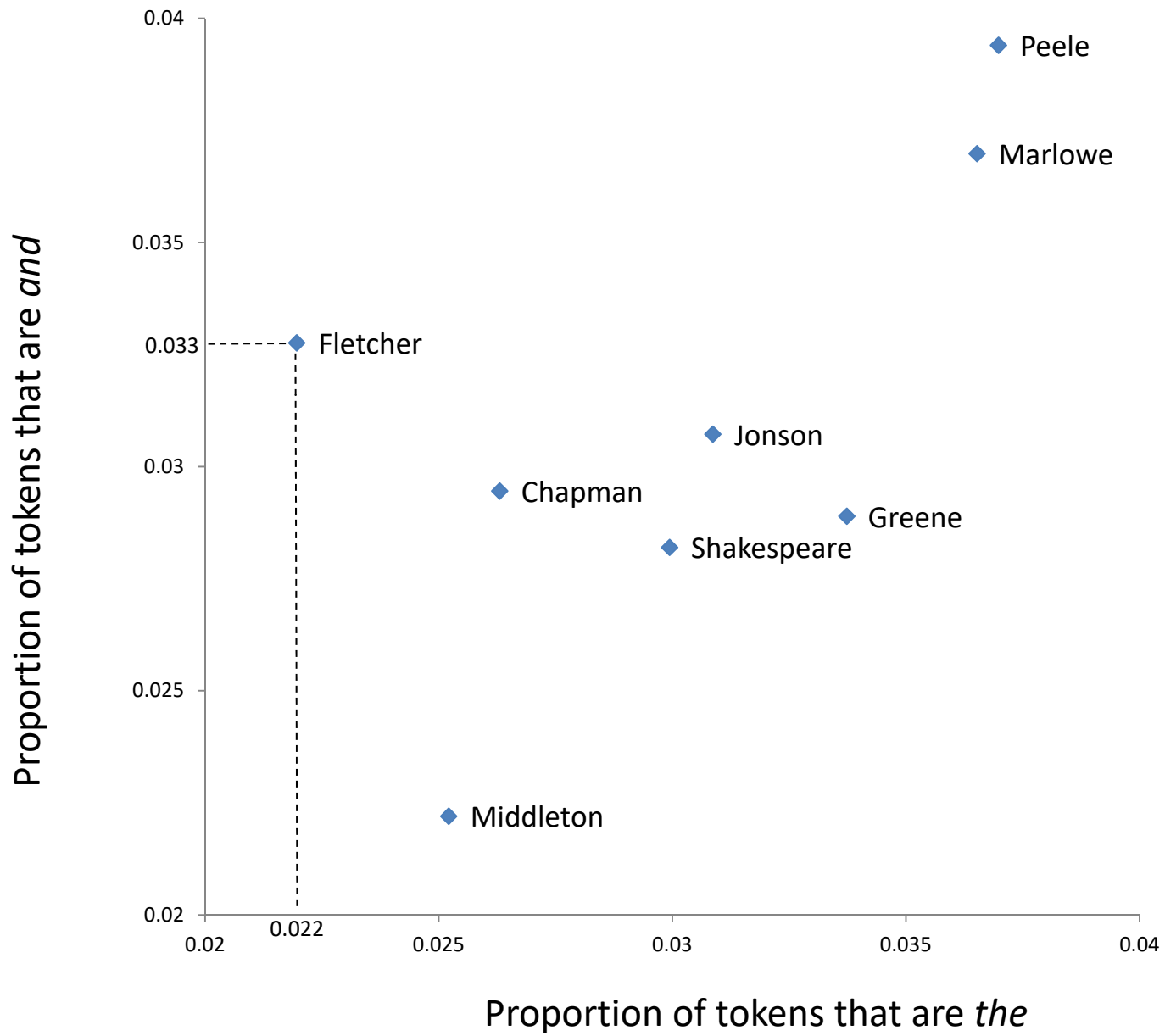
by 956
lord 936
now 910
shall 896
good 882
are 864
their 839
at 753
or 731
well 713
thou 694
come 692
on 678
from 669
they 667
loue 665
our 656

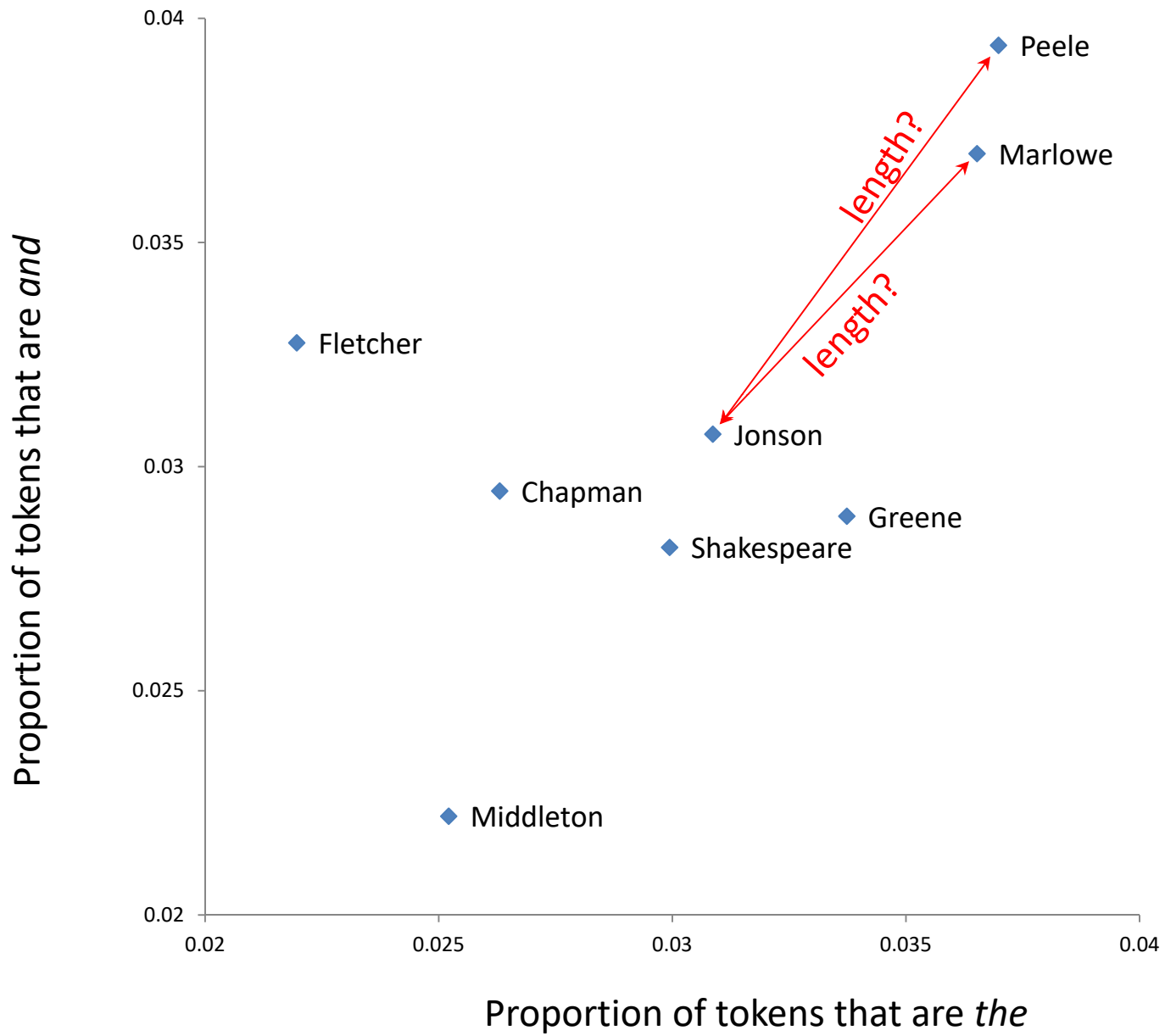
thy 654
see 620
would 608
which 601
ile 600
more 599
man 596
must 573
was 560
them 556
one 553
how 551
we 537
make 529
yet 525
know 519
...

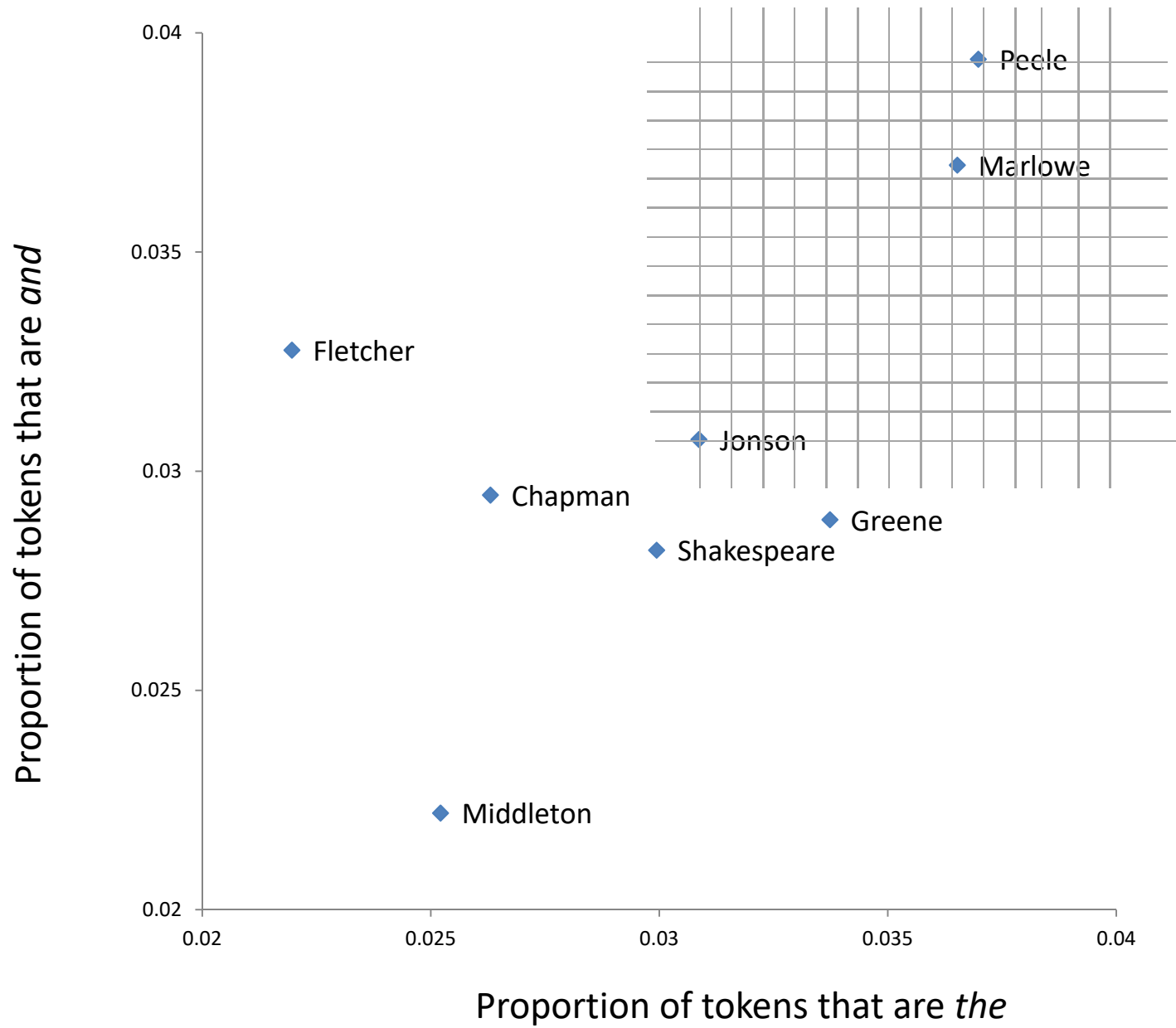


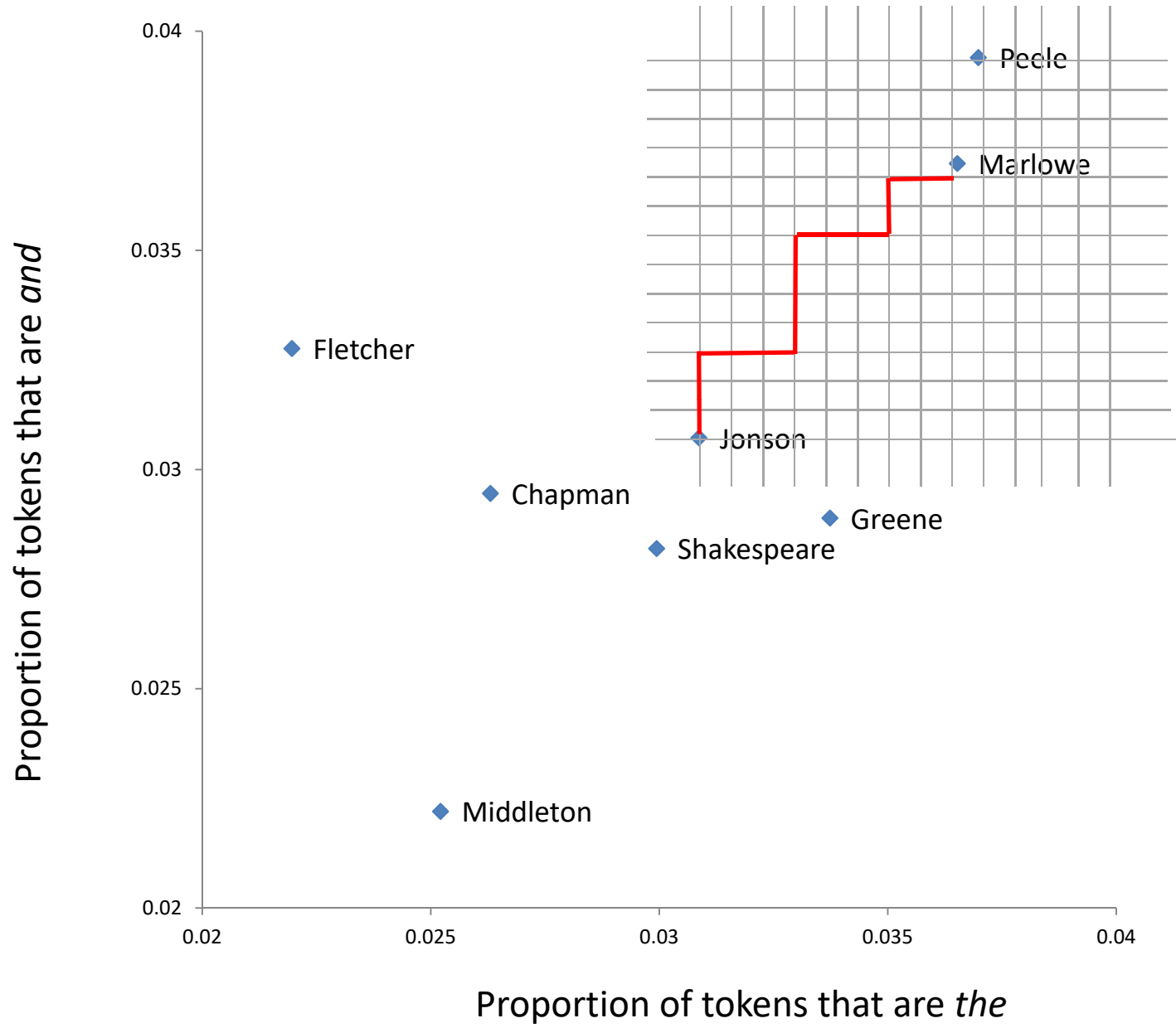


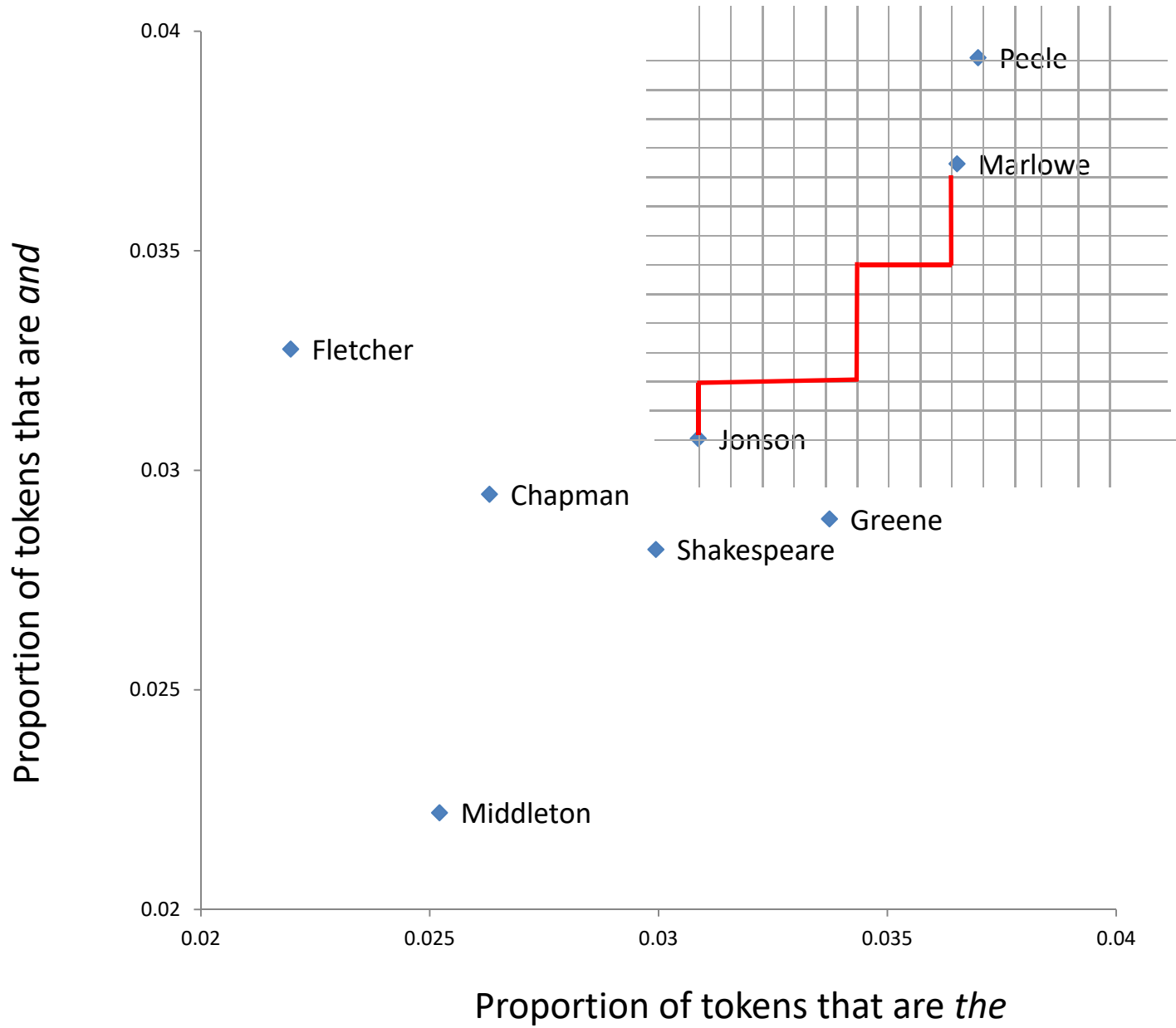


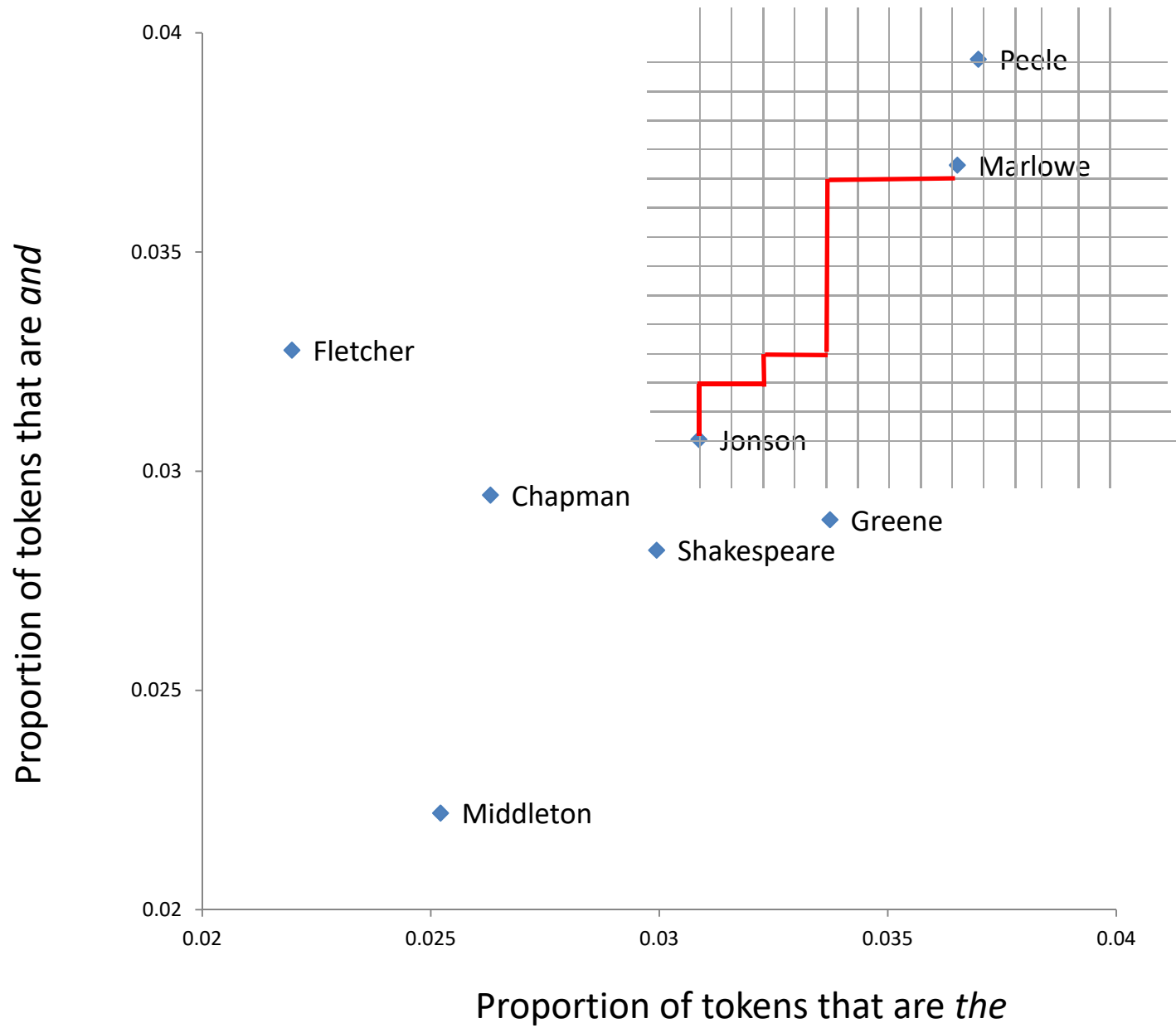


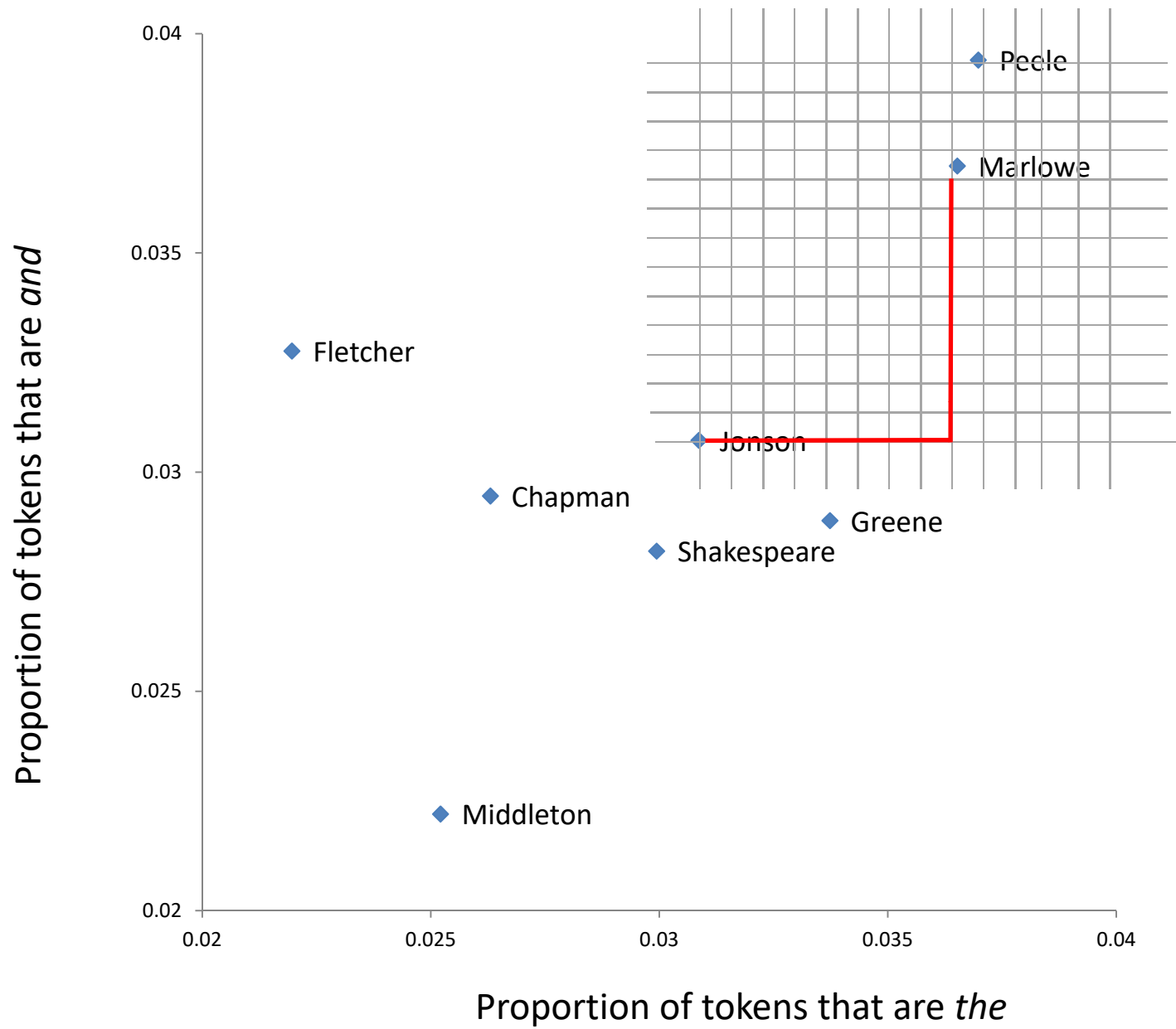


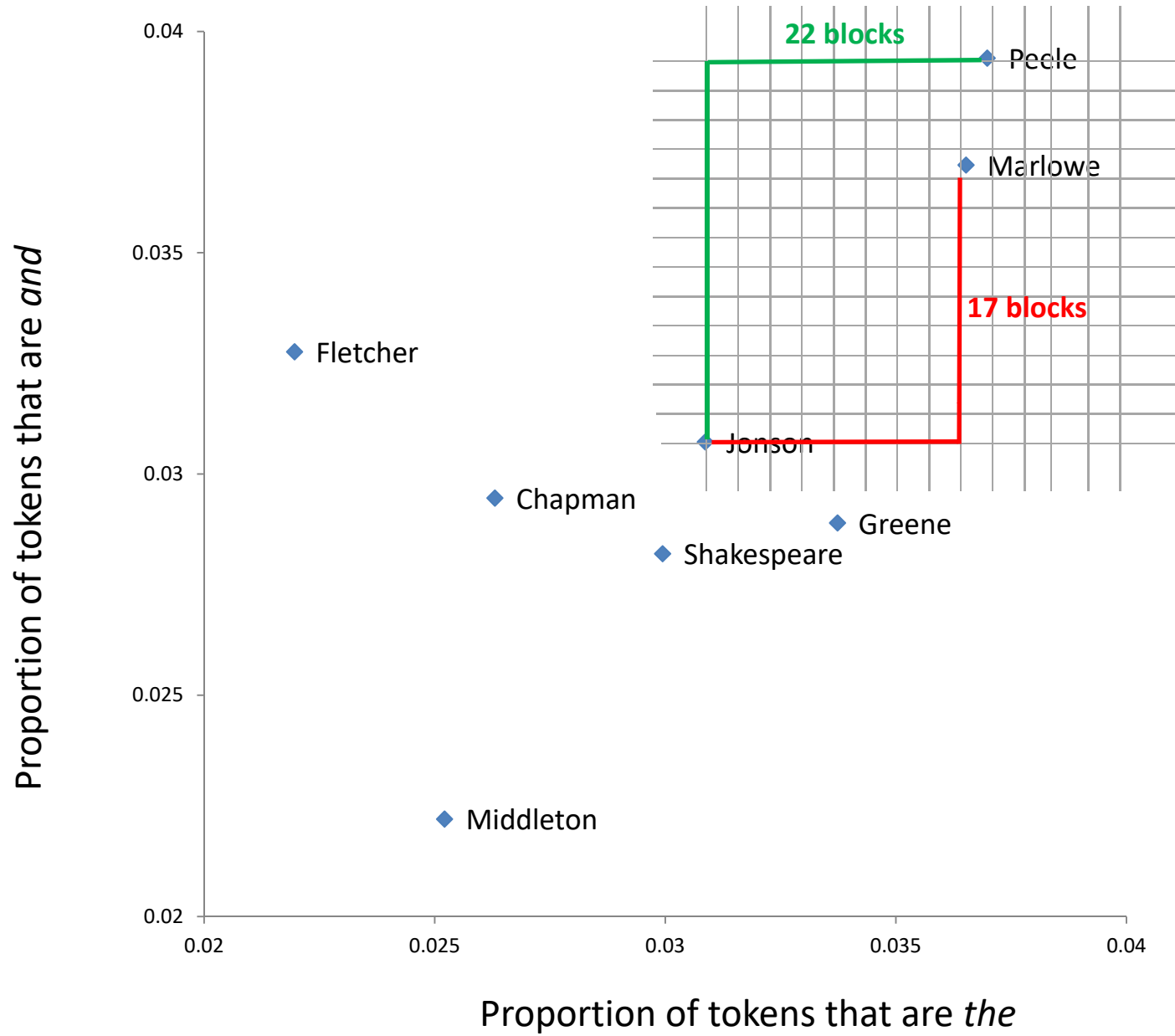


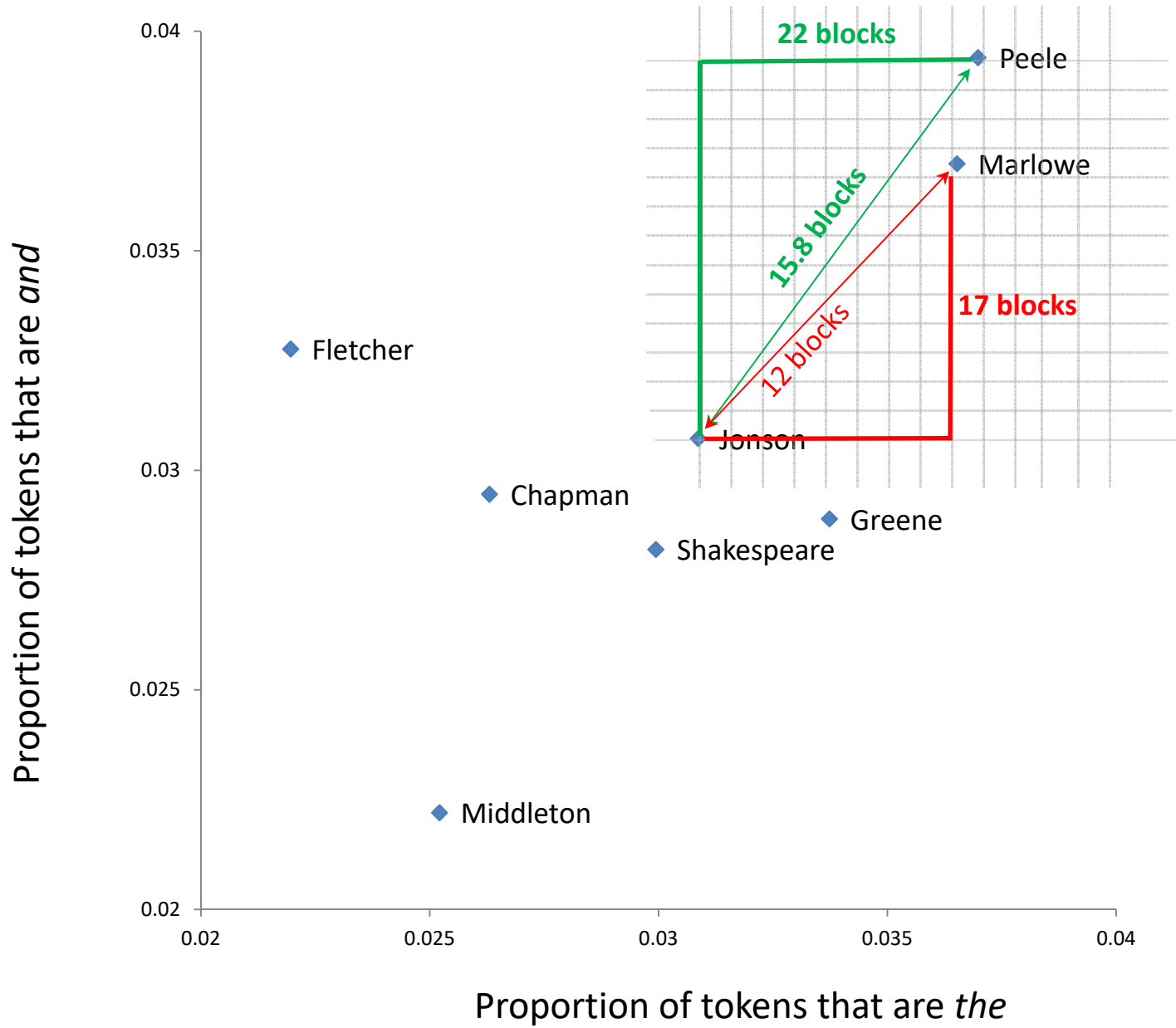


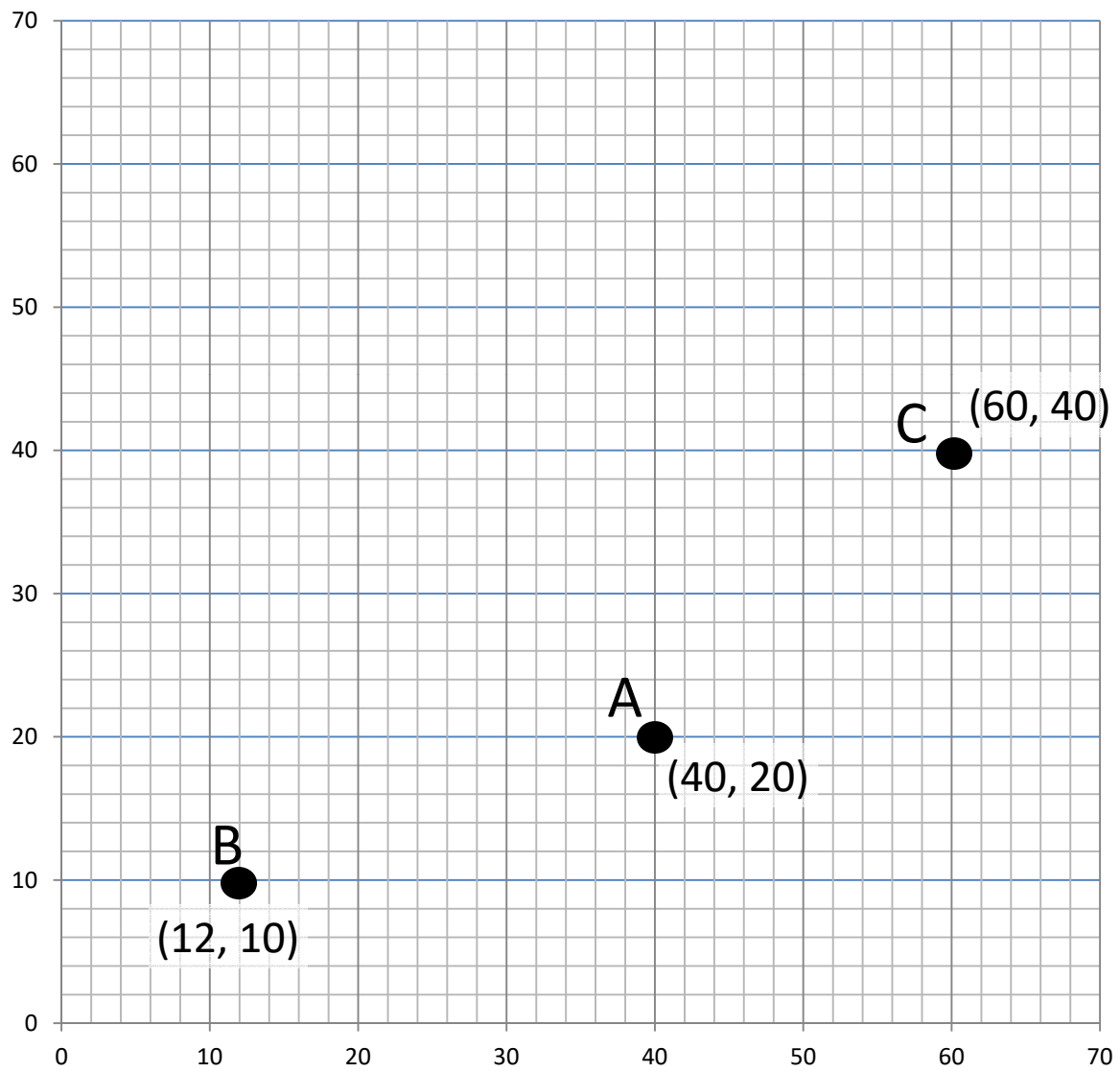


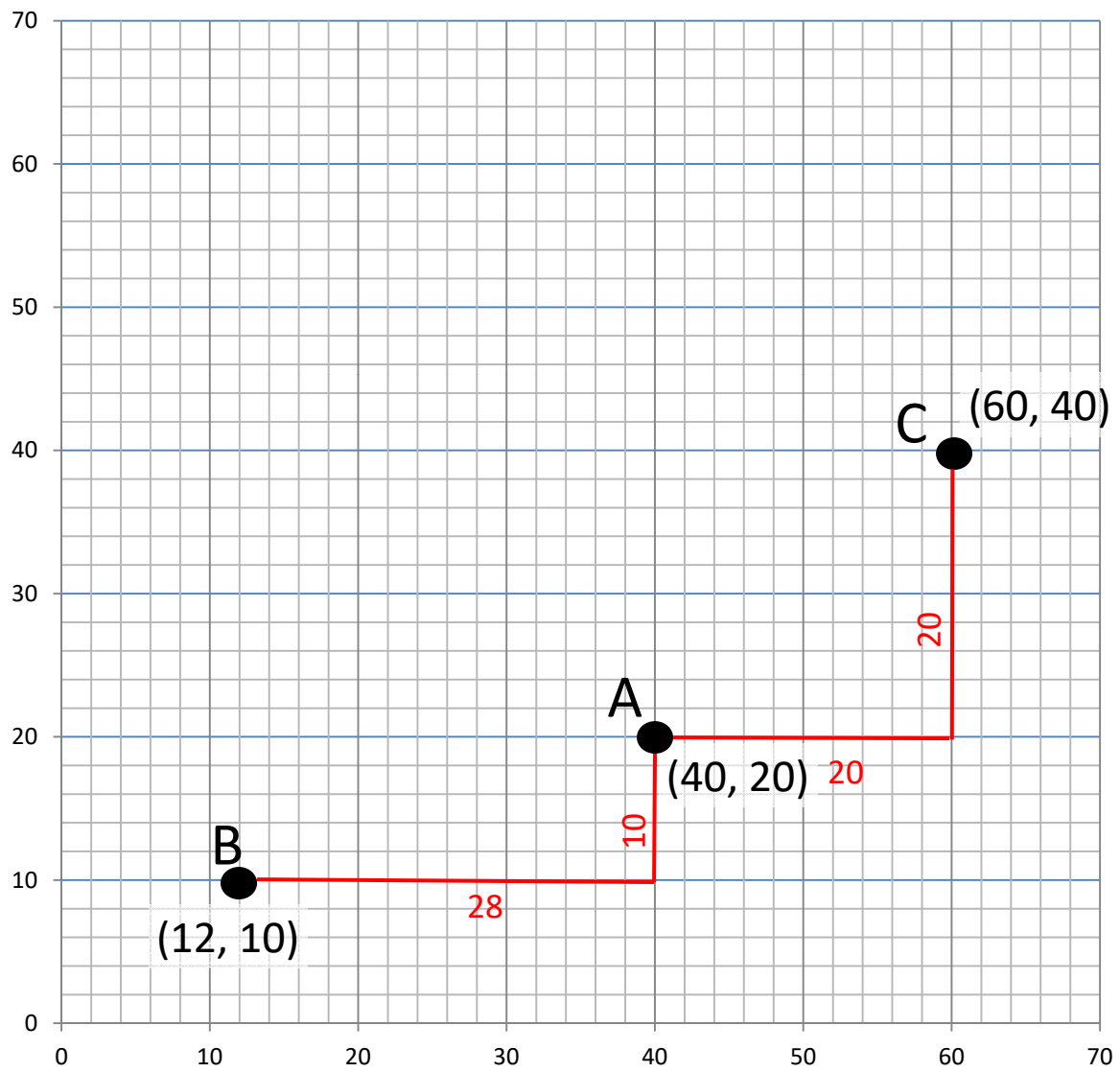


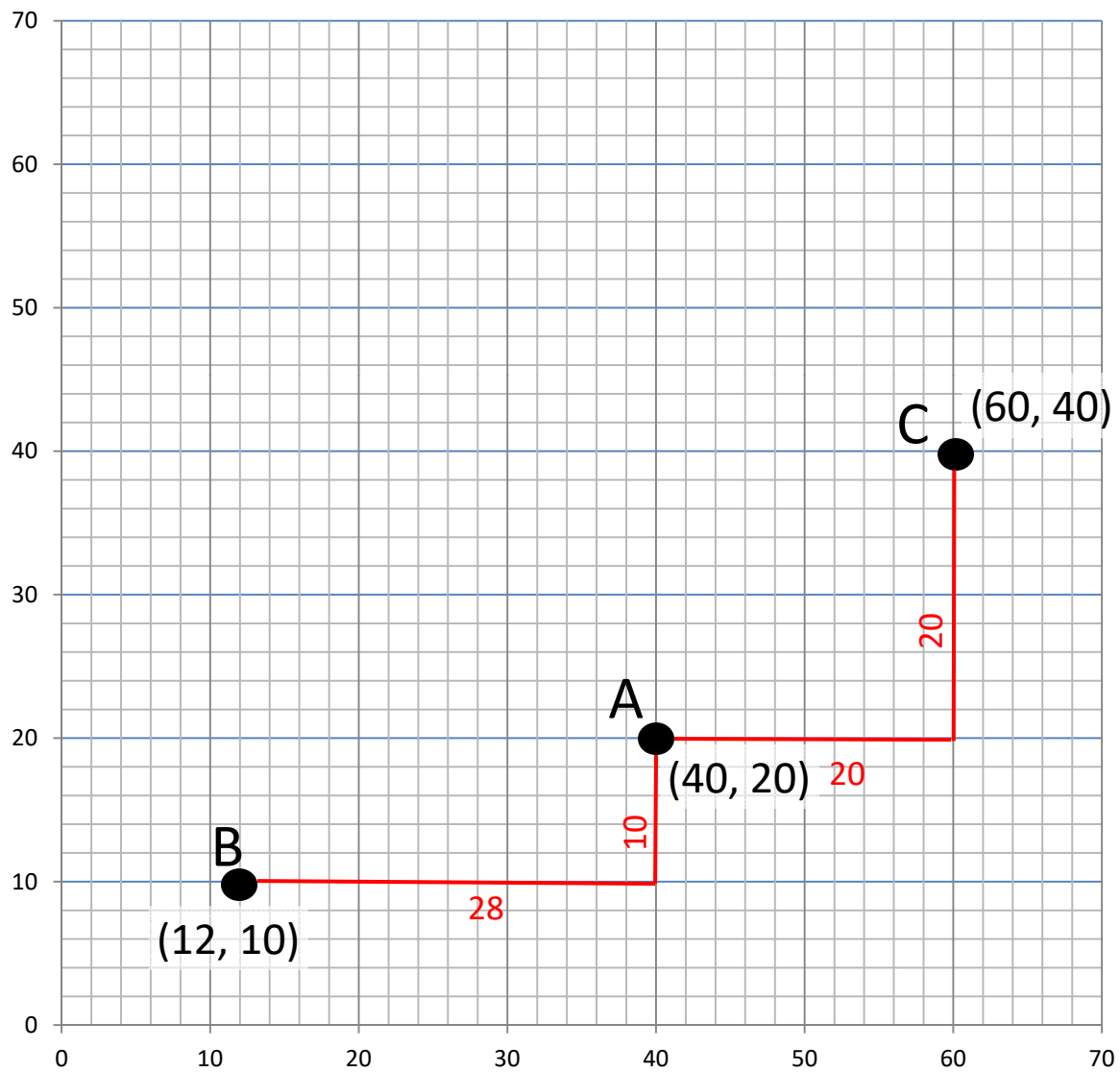










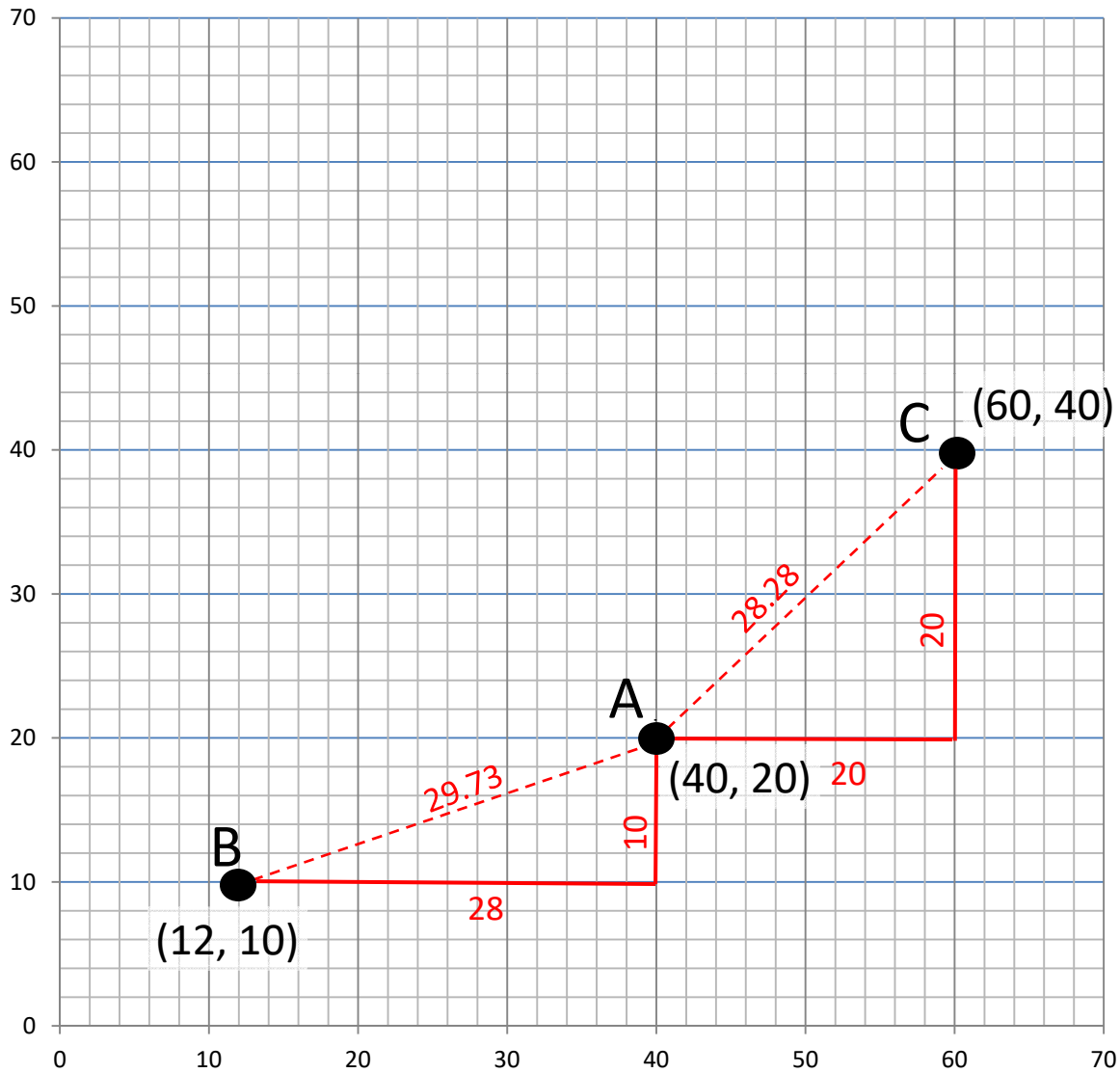


By Manhattan:

$$A\text{-to-B} = 28 + 10 = 38$$

$$A\text{-to-C} = 20 + 20 = 40$$

So B is the nearer to A



By Manhattan:

$$A\text{-to-B} = 28 + 10 = 38$$

$$A\text{-to-C} = 20 + 20 = 40$$

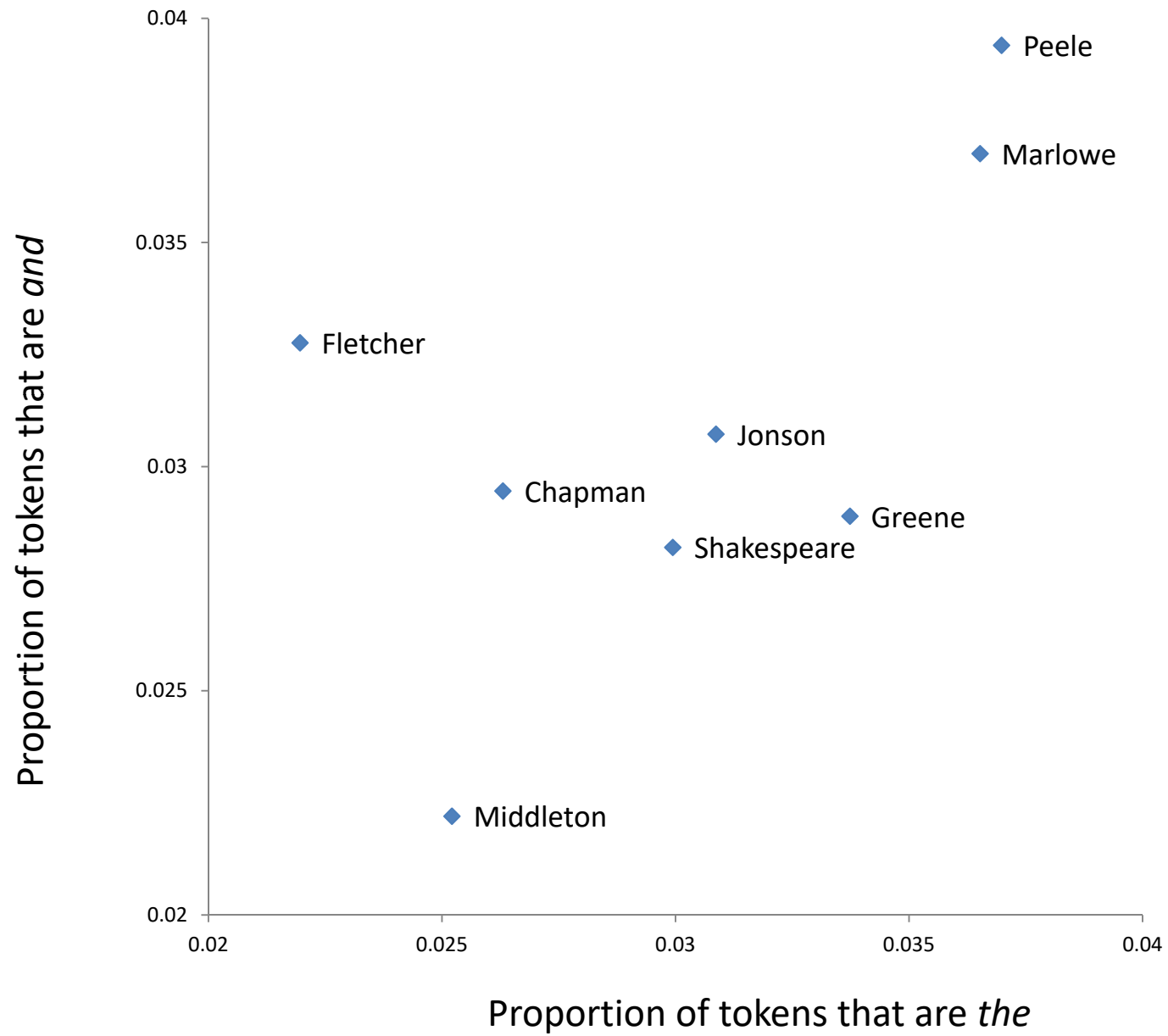
So B is the nearer to A

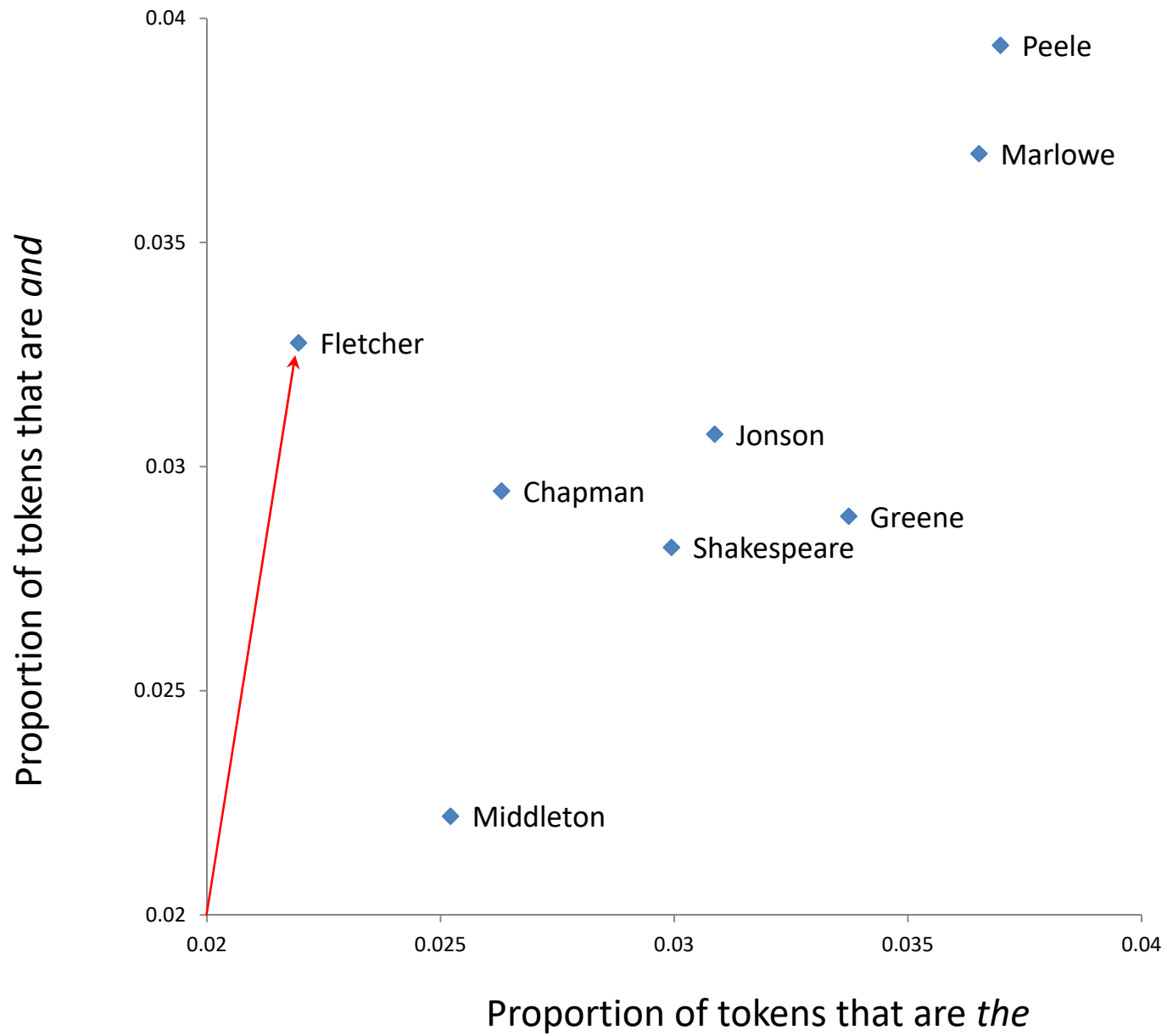
By Euclidean:

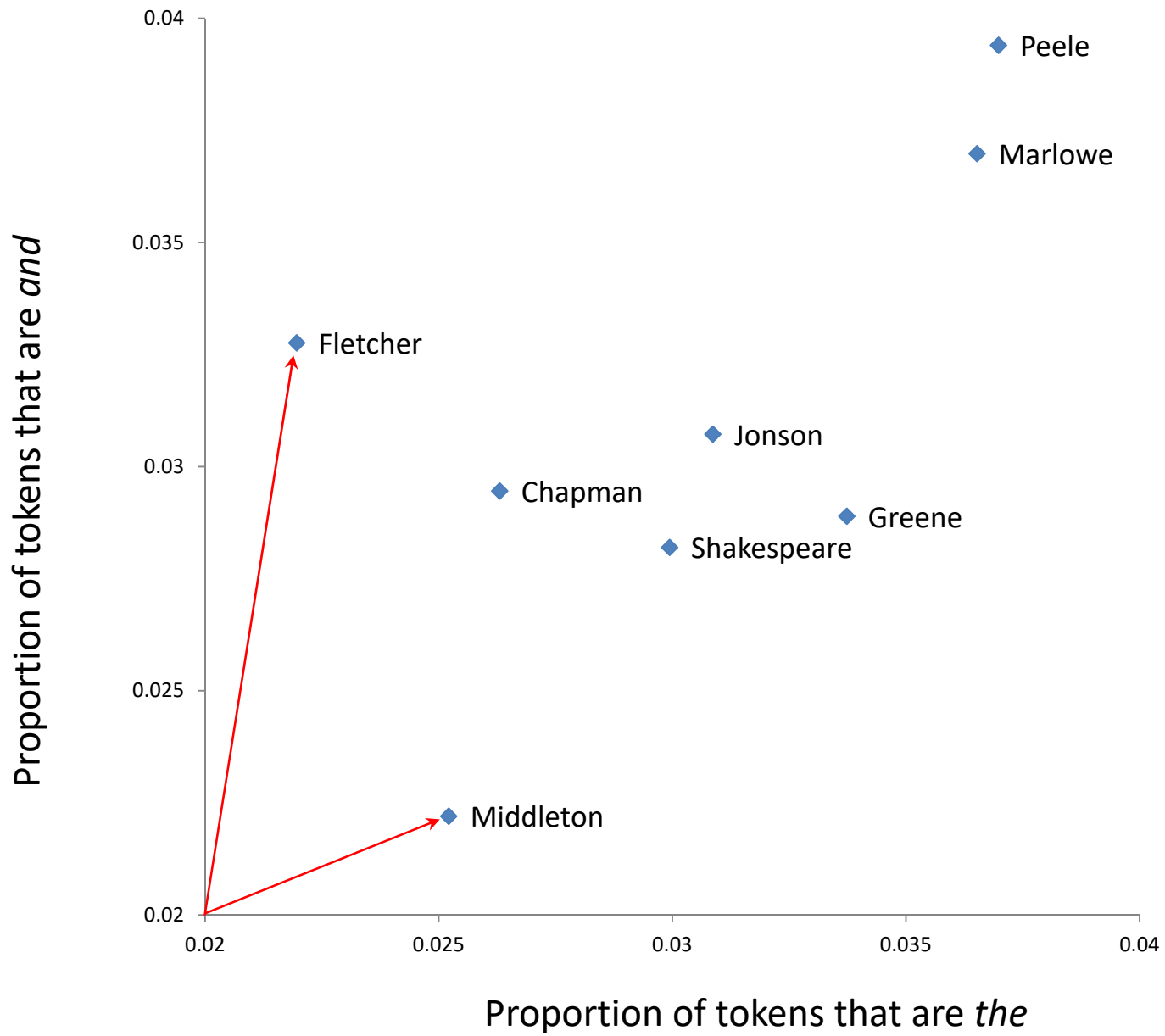
$$\begin{aligned} A\text{-to-B} &= \sqrt{28^2 + 10^2} \\ &= 29.73 \end{aligned}$$

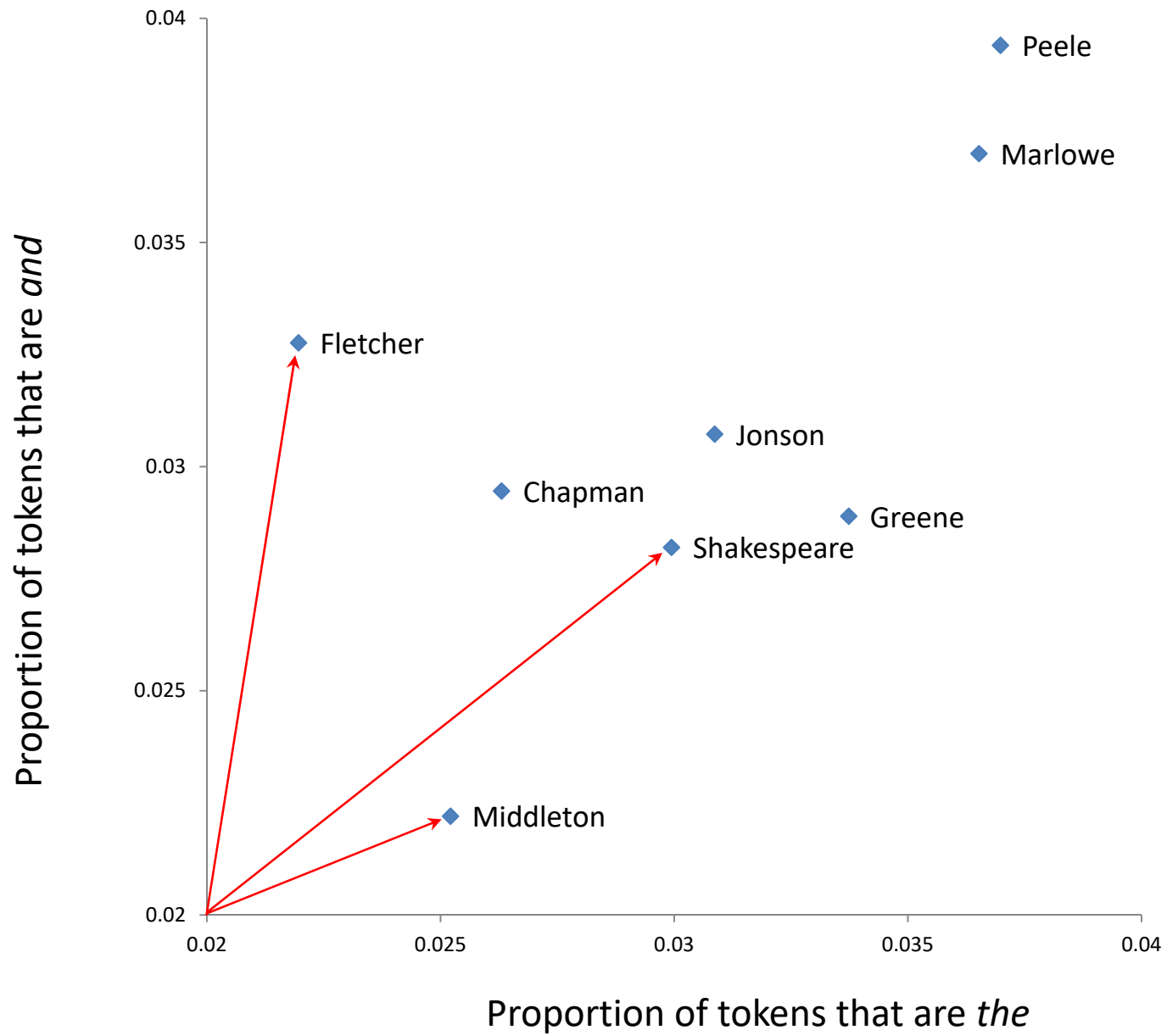
$$\begin{aligned} A\text{-to-C} &= \sqrt{20^2 + 20^2} \\ &= 28.28 \end{aligned}$$

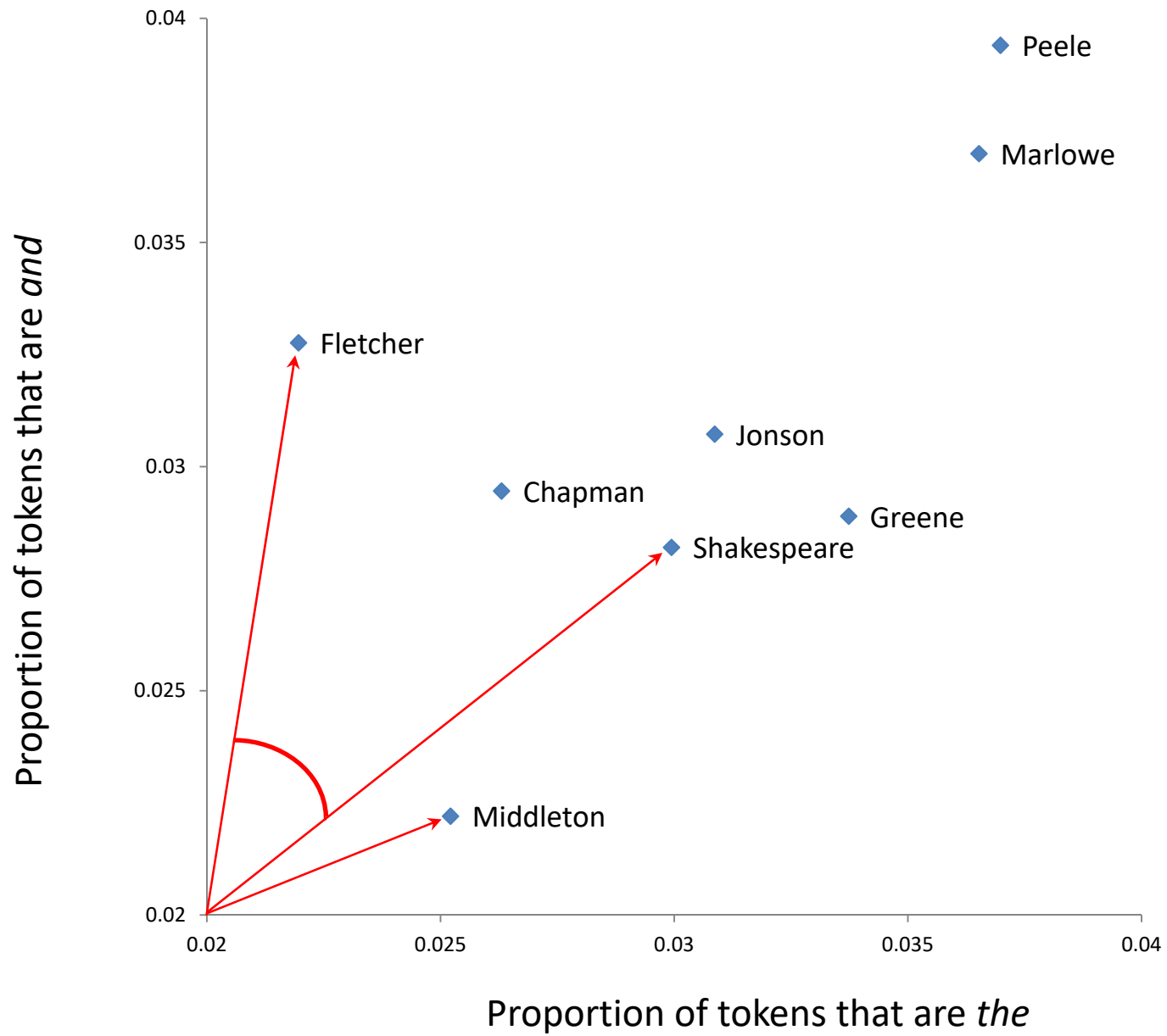
So C is the nearer to A

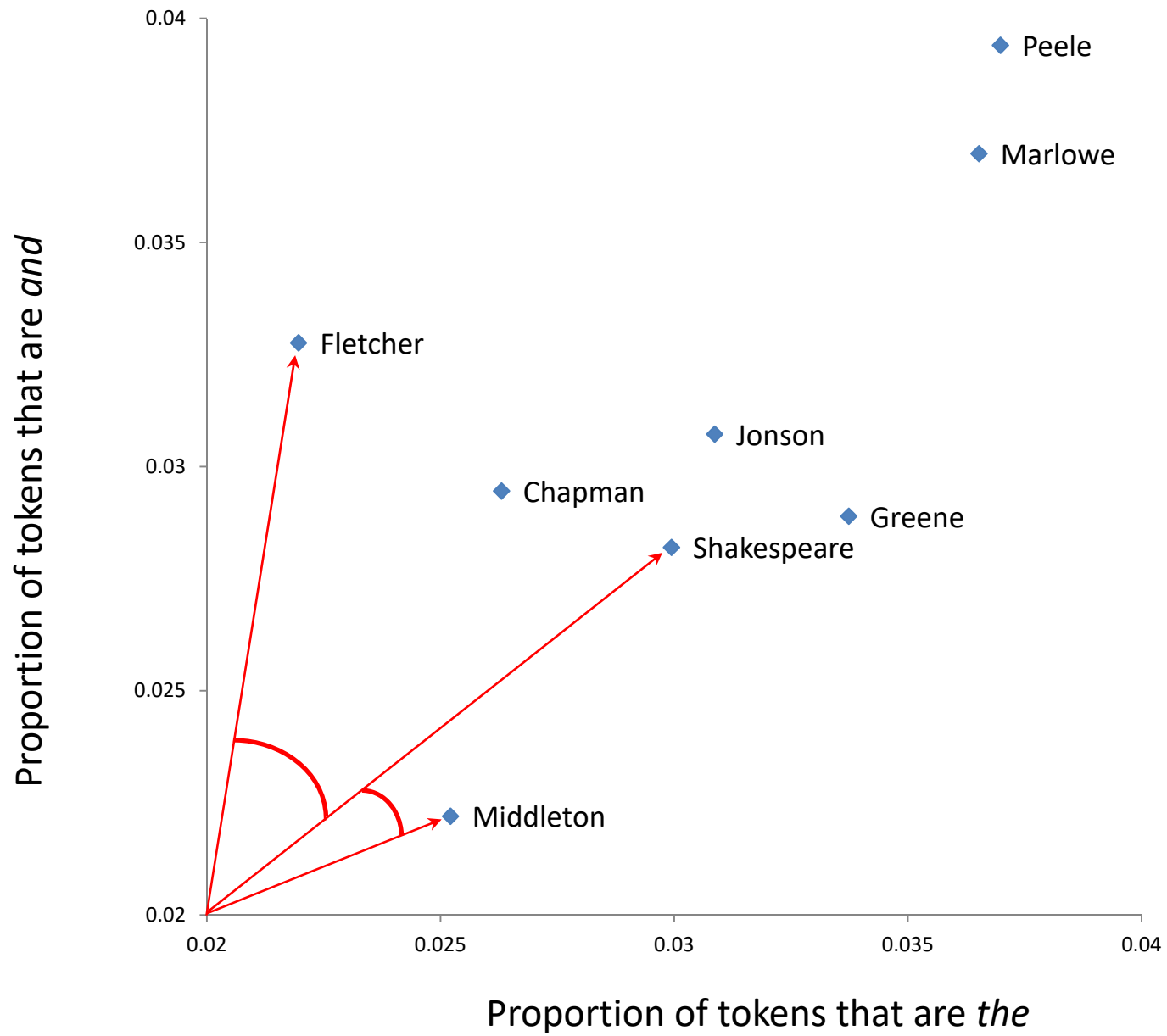


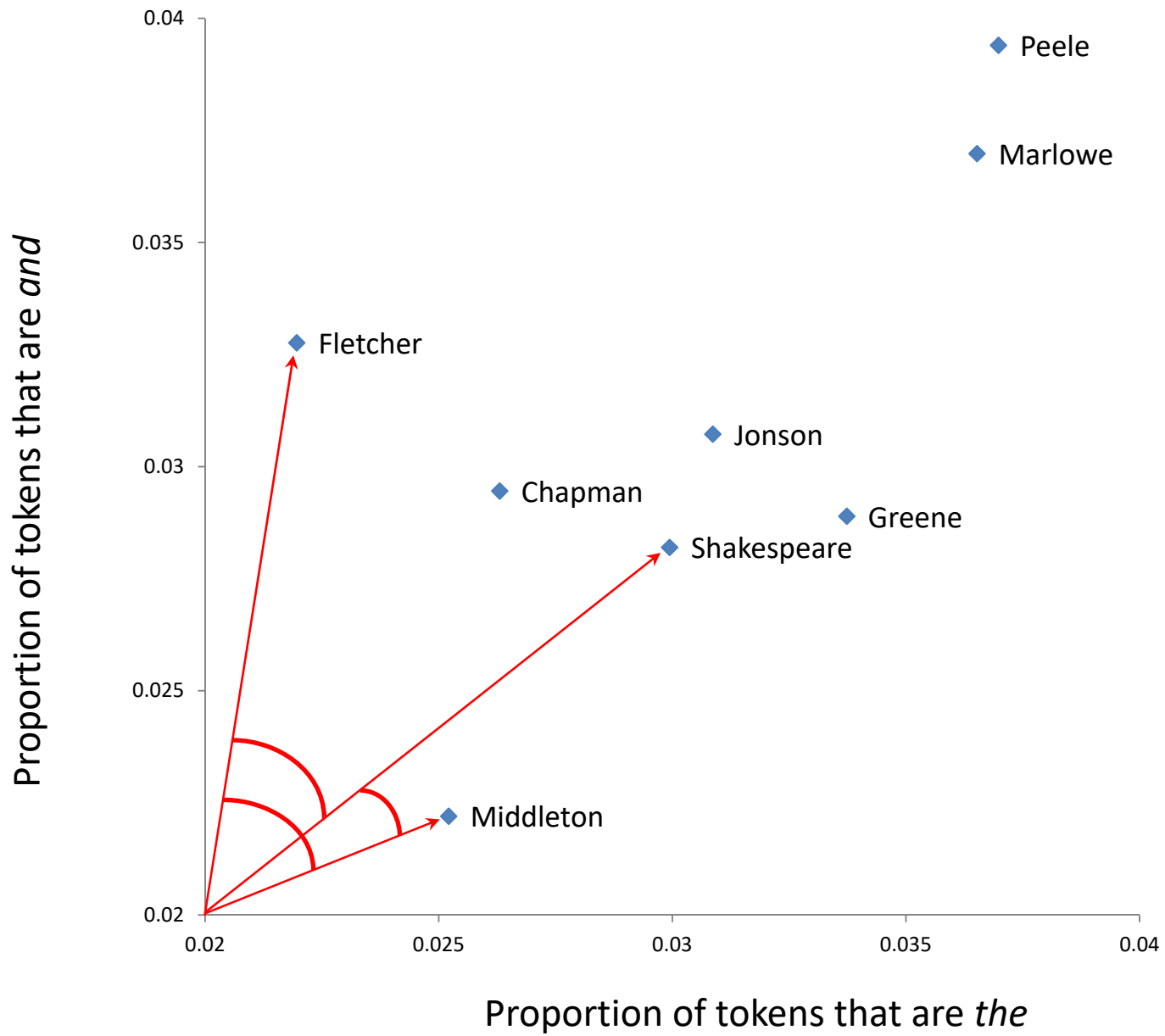


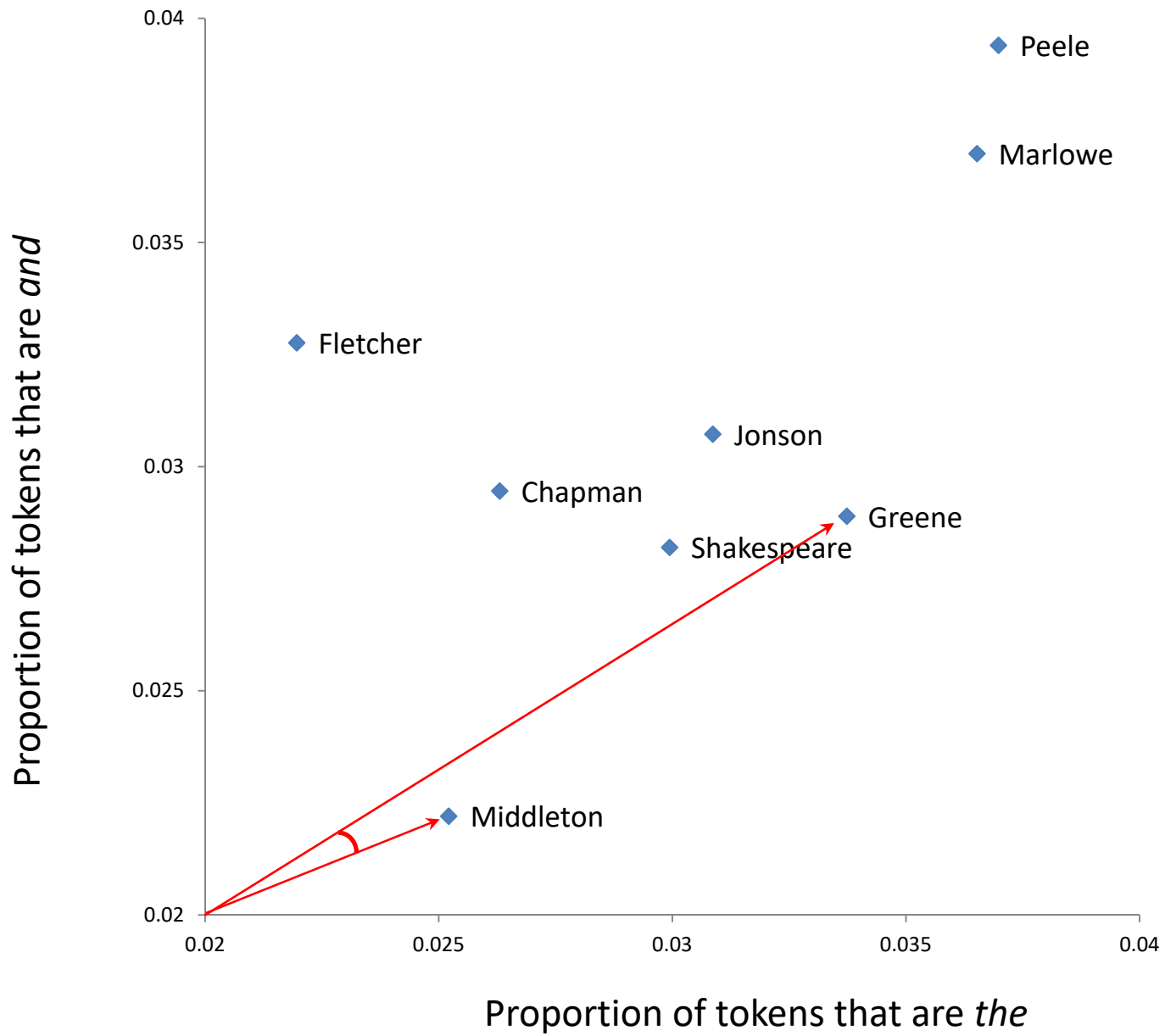


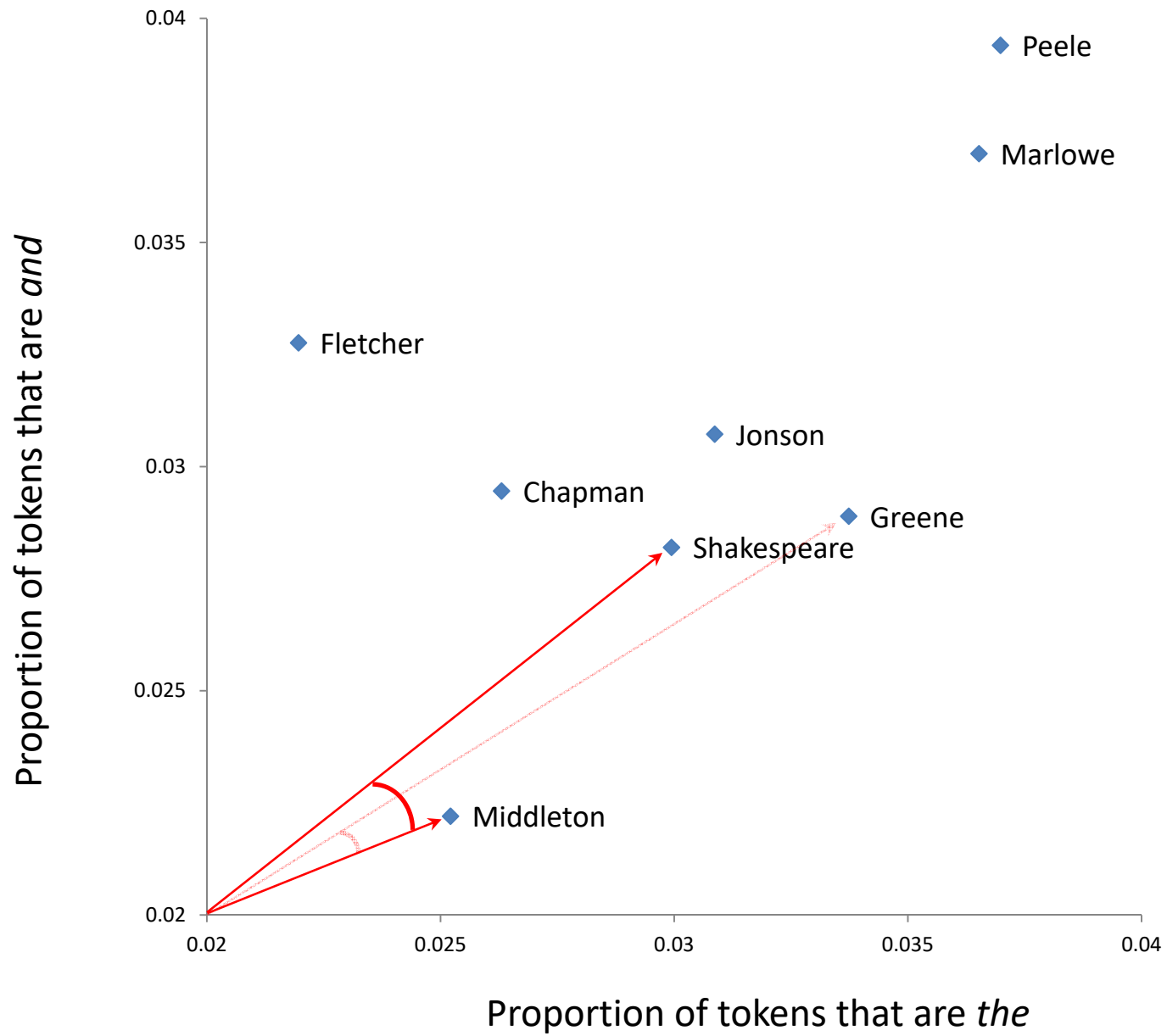


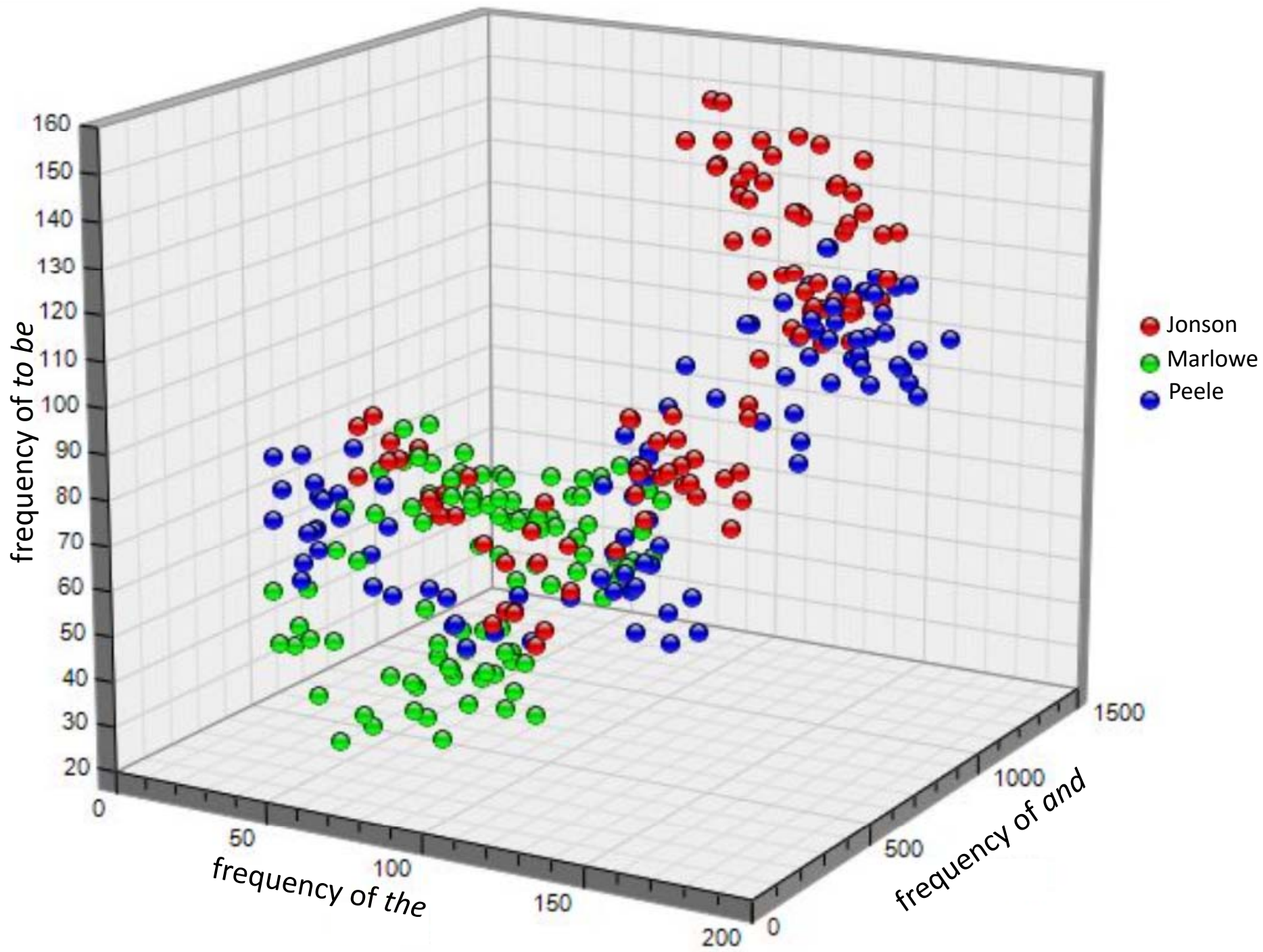


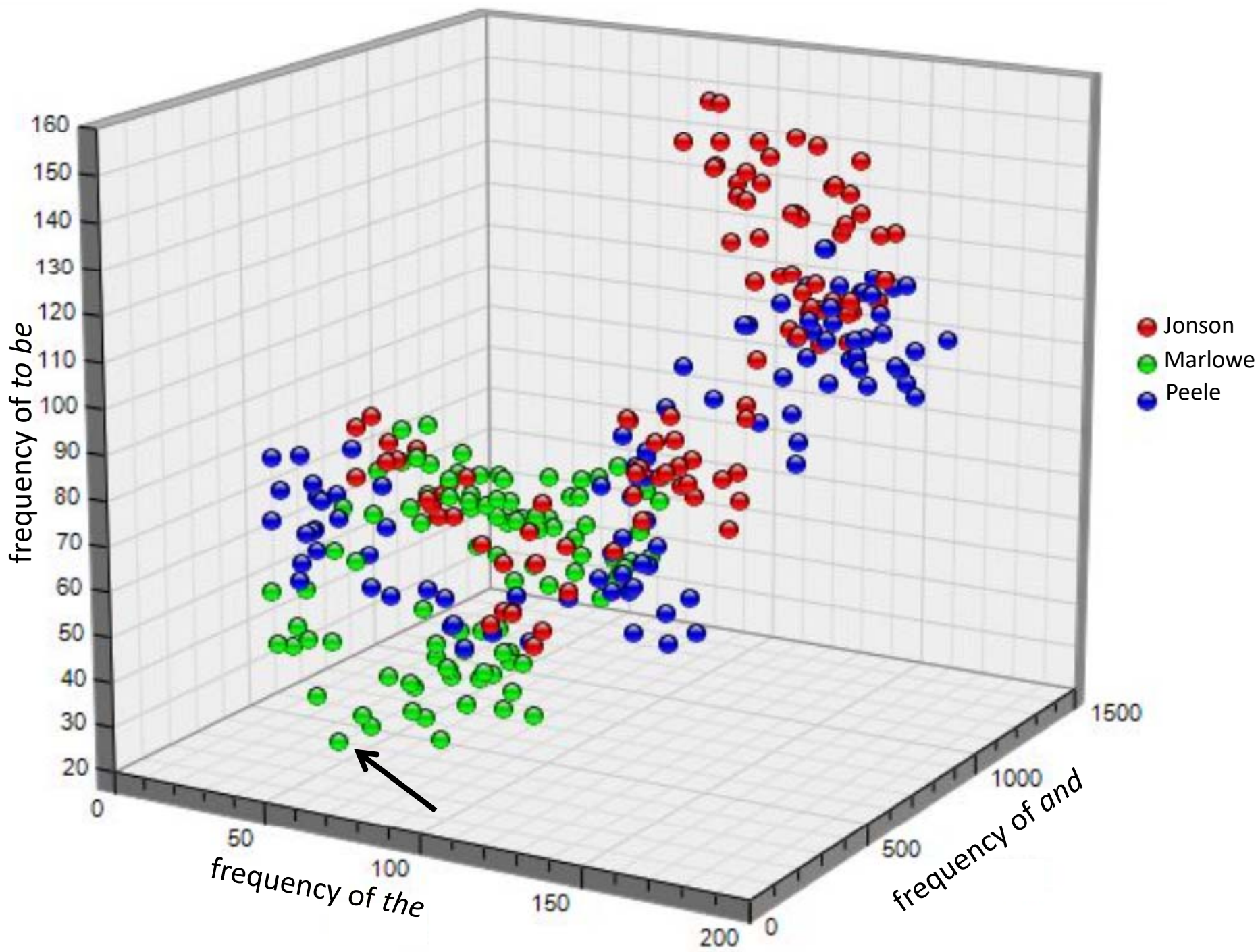


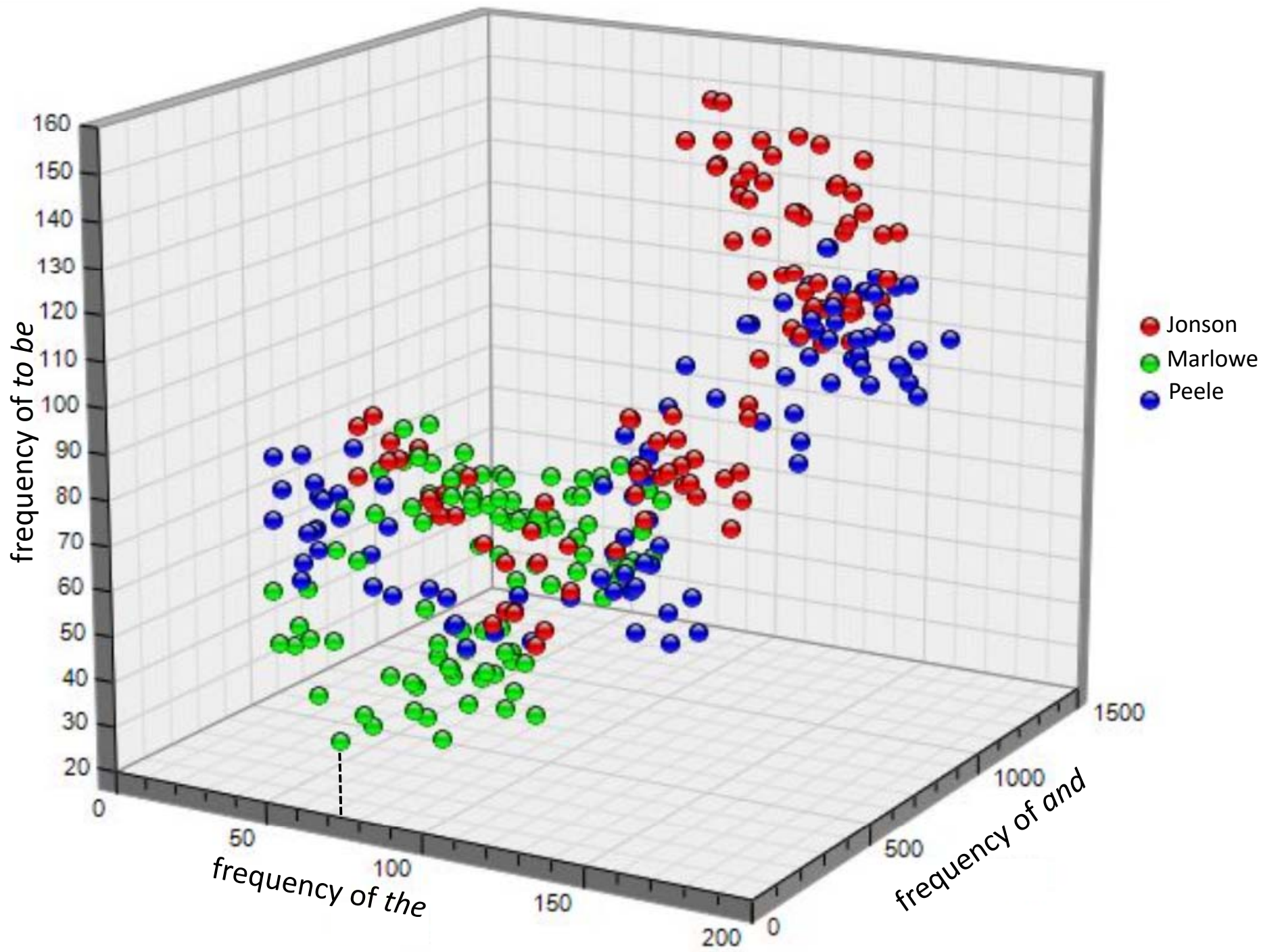


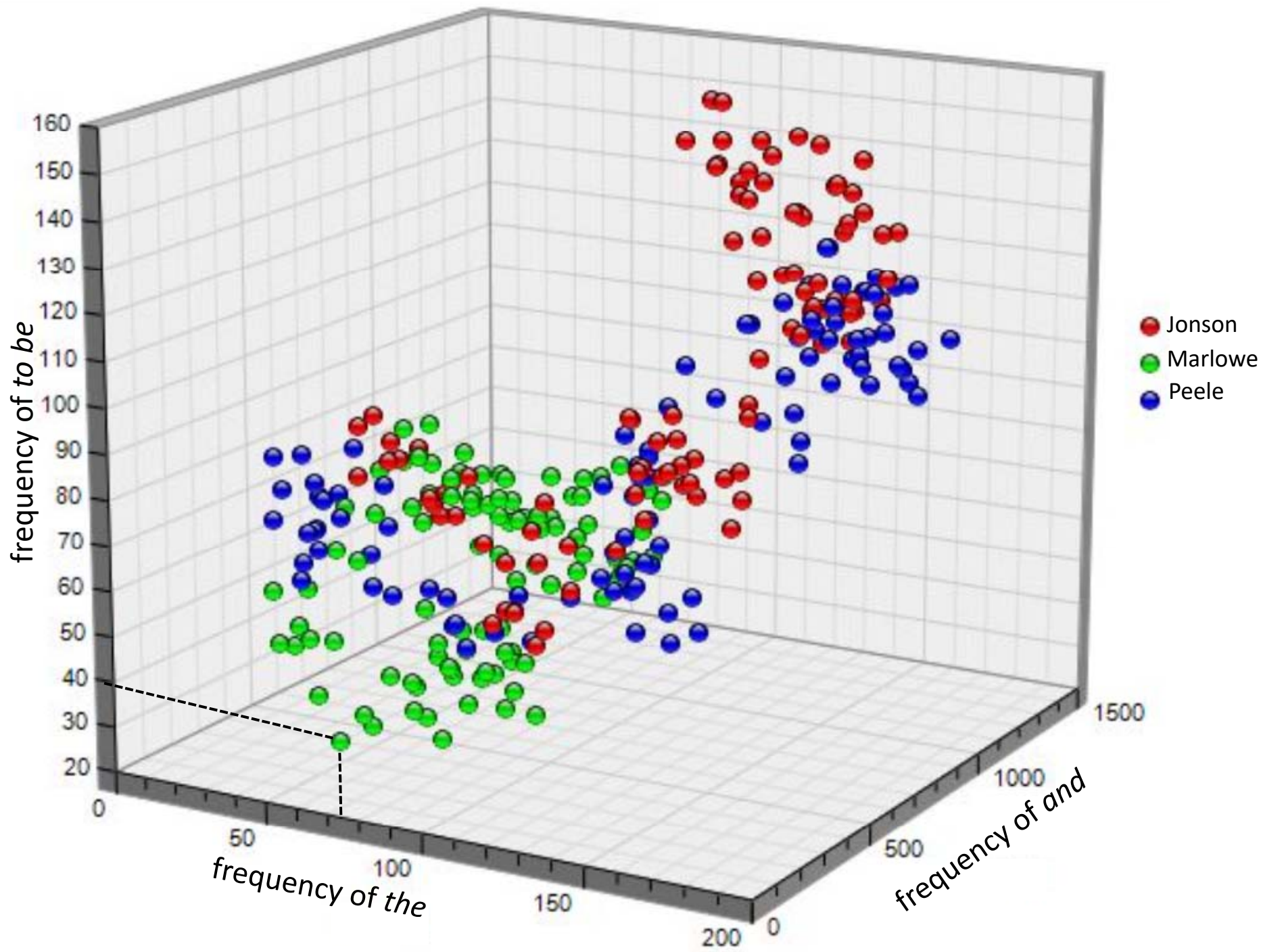


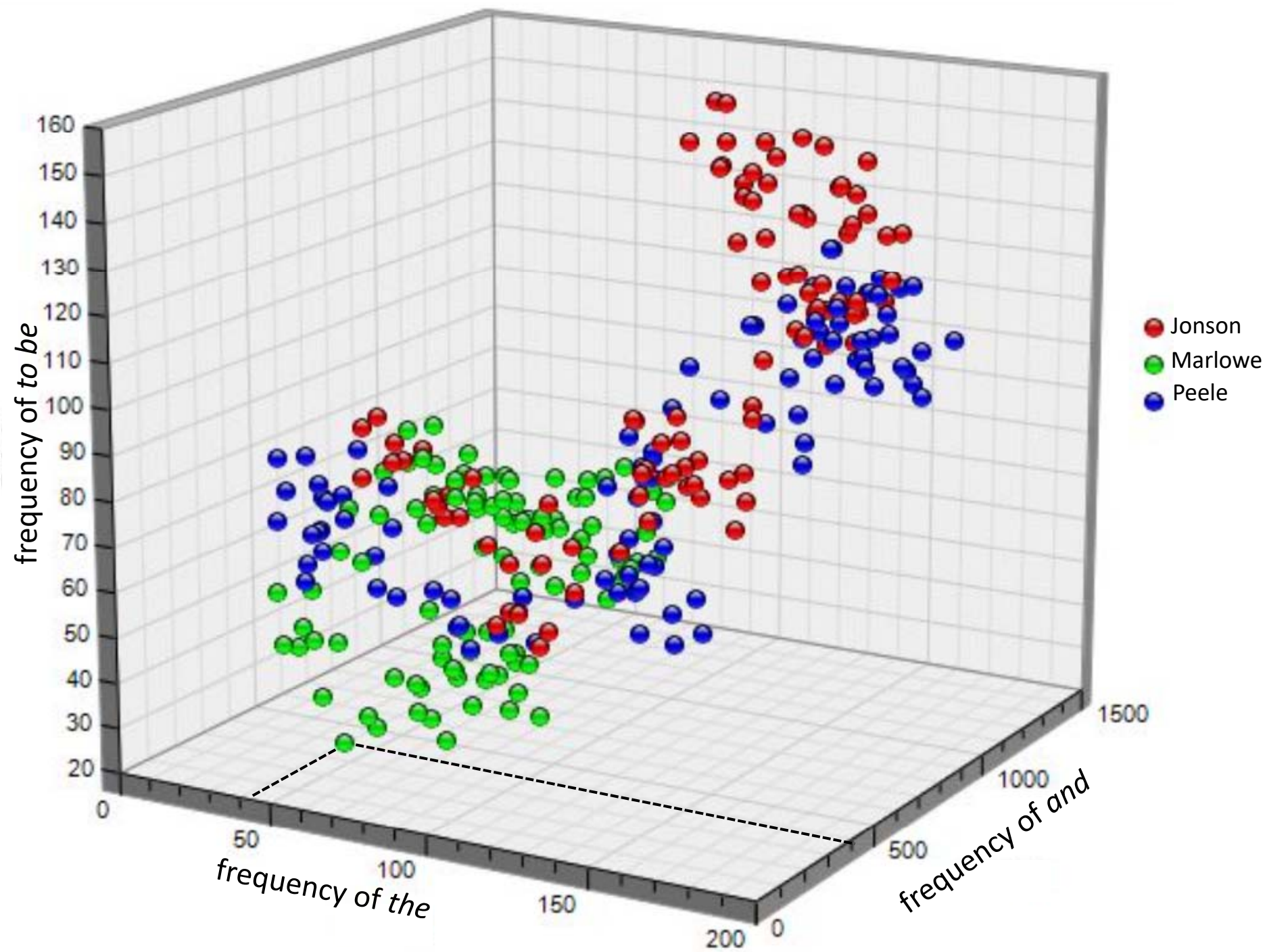




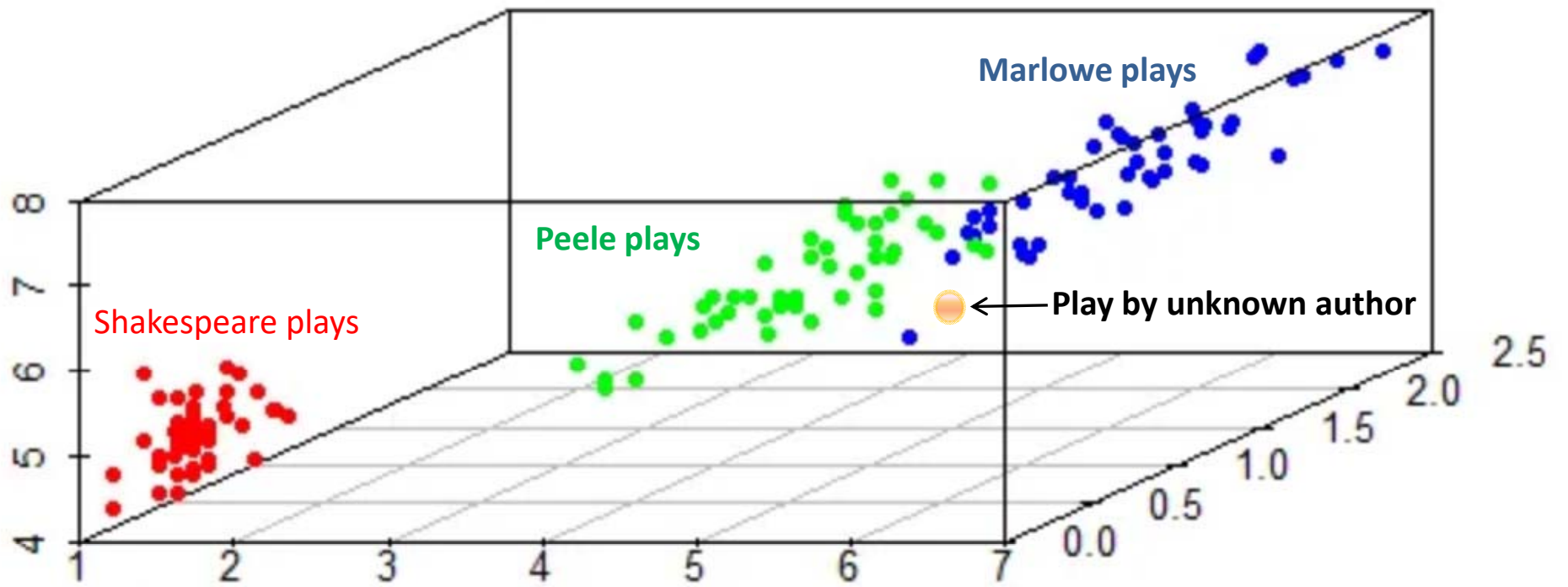




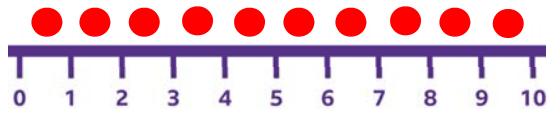


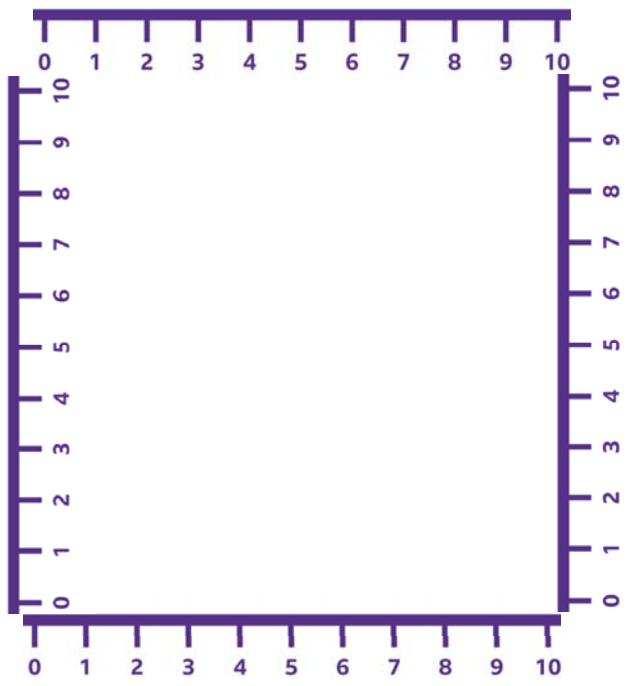


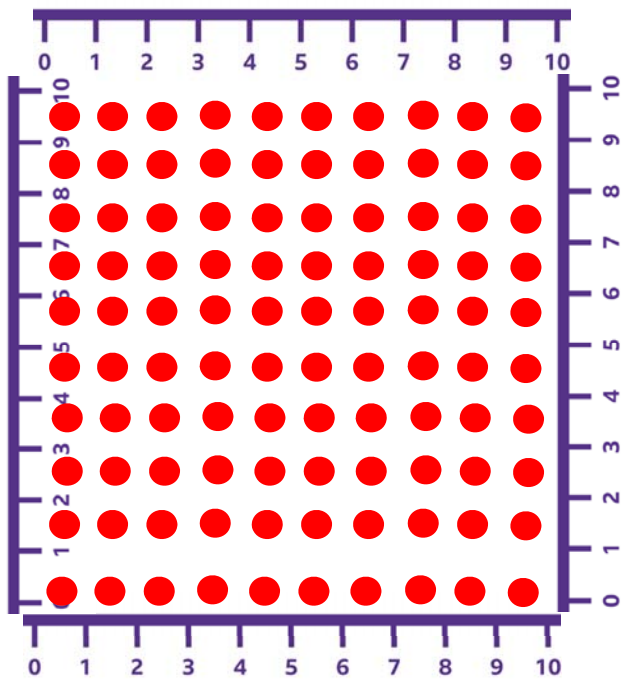


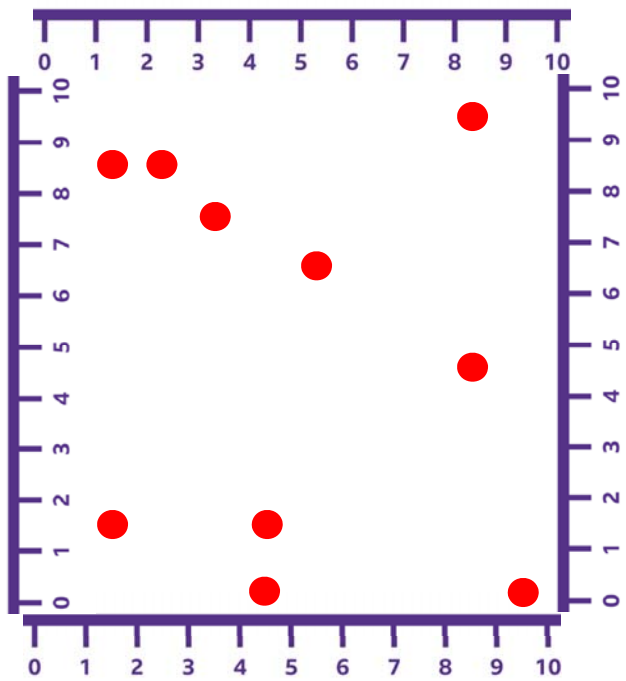


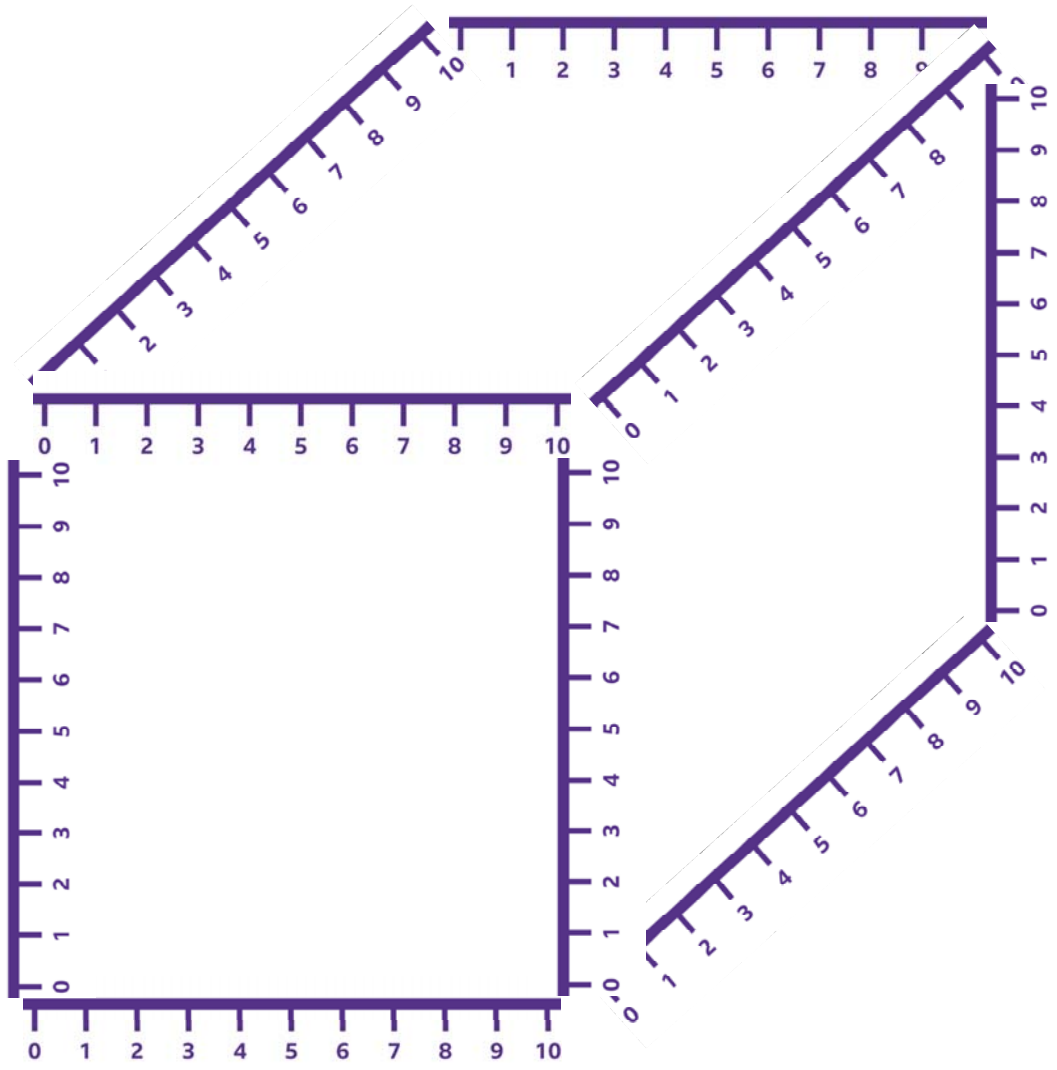


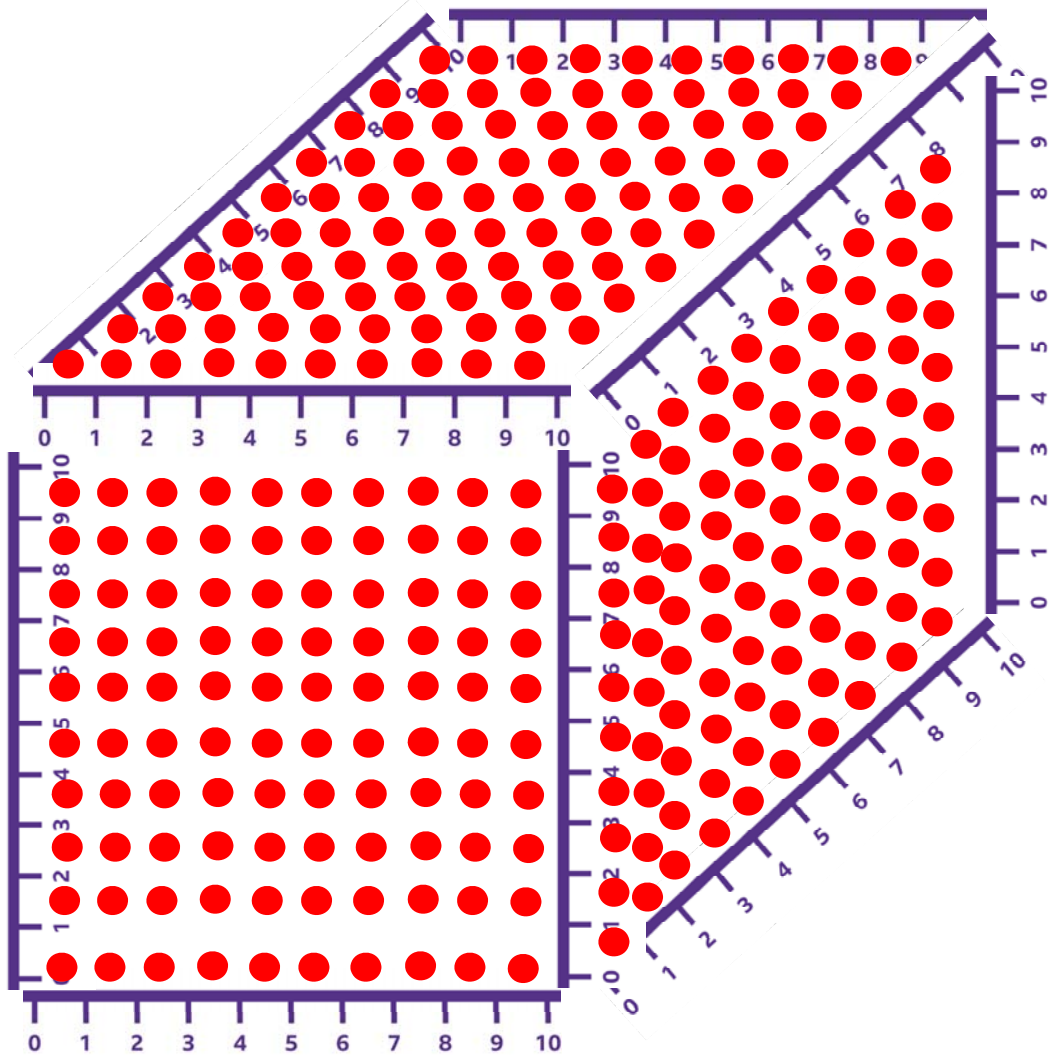


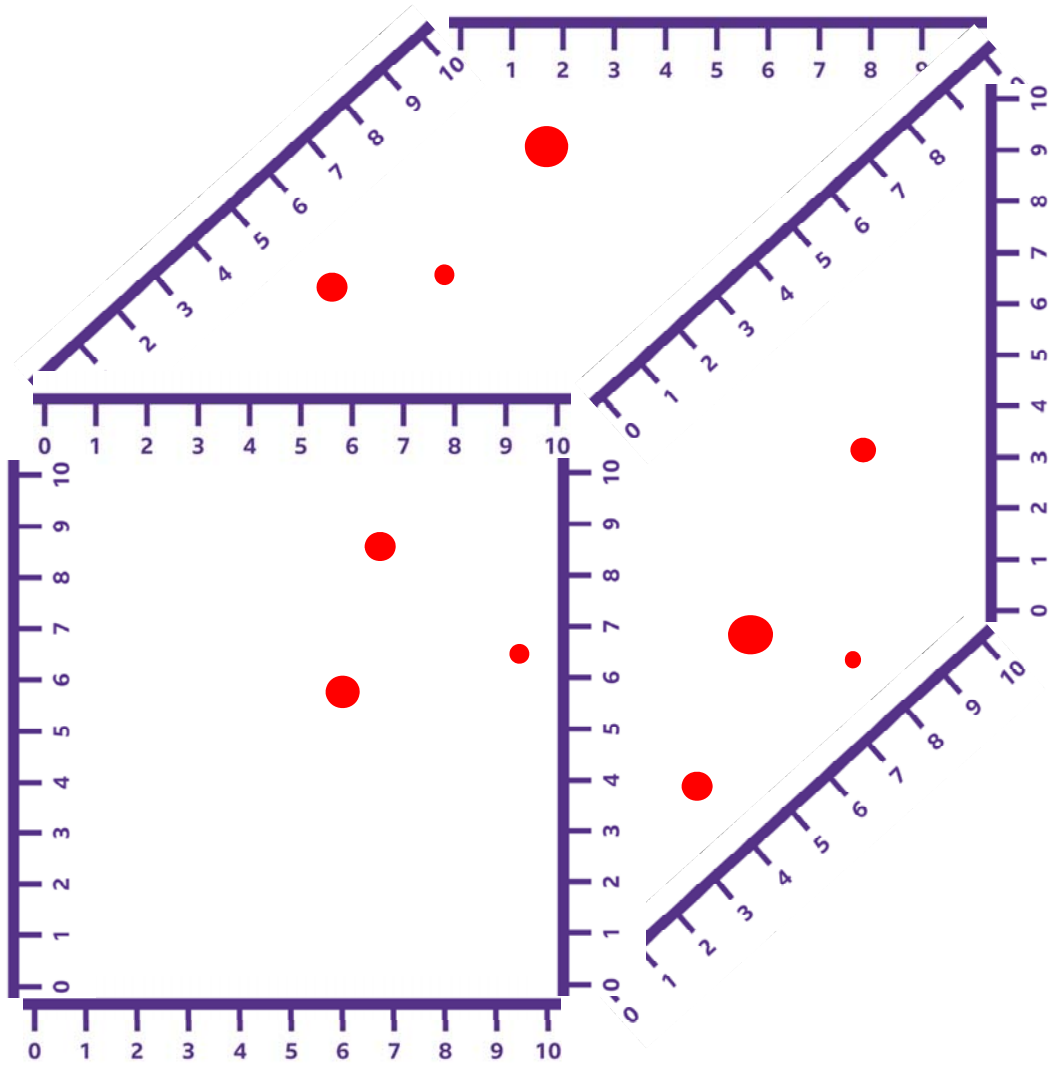


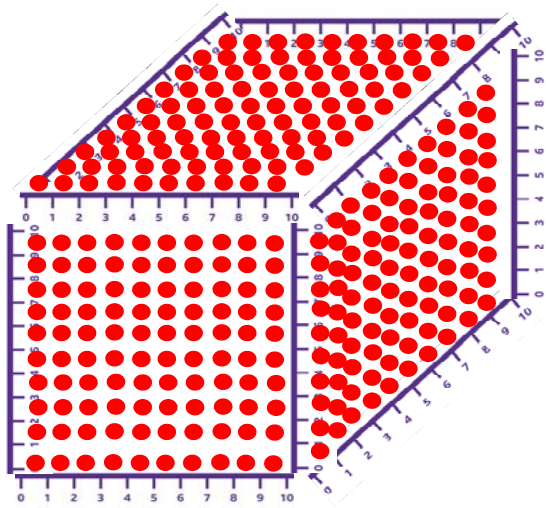




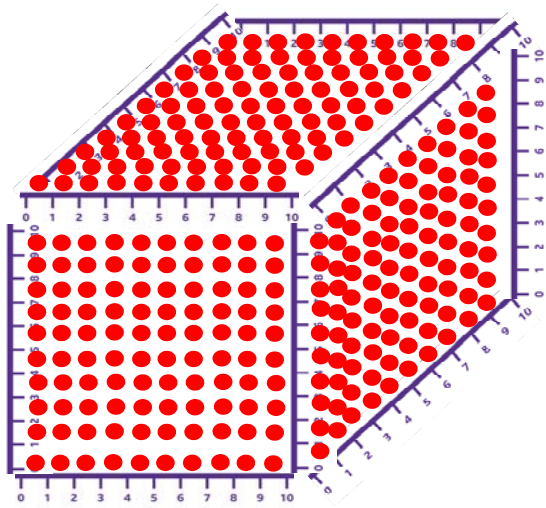








At 100 dimensions
we need ...



At 100 dimensions
we need ...

1,000,000,000,000,000,000,
000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,00
0,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,
000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000

data points to fill the space.



**THE FIRST PRINCIPLE
IS THAT YOU MUST NOT
FOOL YOURSELF AND
YOU ARE THE EASIEST
PERSON TO FOOL.**

Richard Feynman